THE WEEKLY

# REVIEW

*Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations*

## Closing of the Foreign Post Offices--Editorial Discussion

## The Peking Political Kaleidoscope

## Progress in the Shantung Commission

*By Upton Close*

## Self-government for the Provinces of China

*By Q. K. Chen*

評論報

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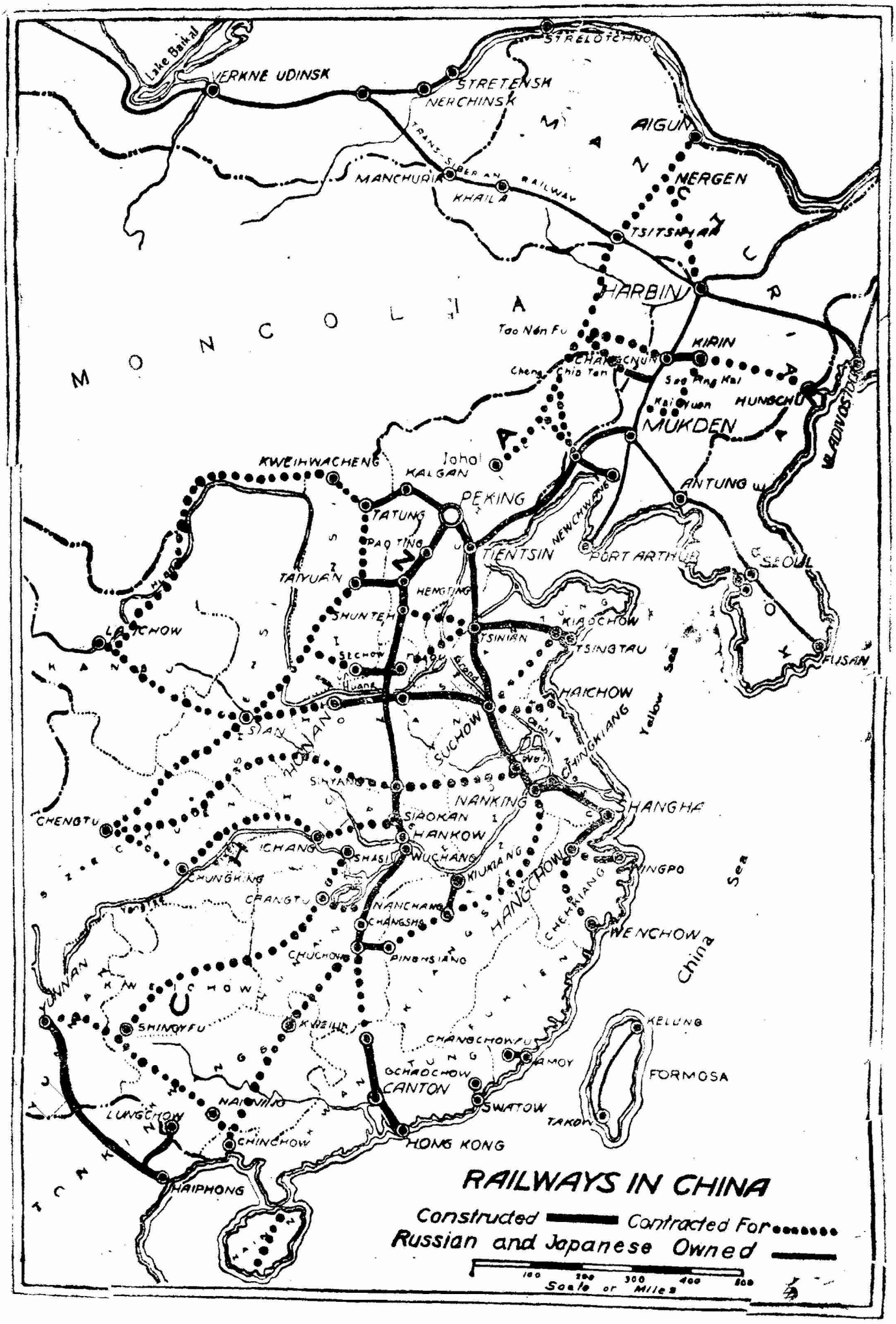
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# 密勒氏評論報

# THE WEEKLY REVIEW

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"THE CHINESE," according to a recent editorial in the *Japan Chronicle*, "are not by nature more corrupt or less patriotic than other people, but the fact is many Chinese so entirely despair of their work bearing any fruit in the amelioration of the country that they come to the conclusion that they may just as well look after themselves, and that a little corruption on their part cannot do any harm in a country that is going to the dogs anyhow. However, since the world's leading statesmen who are mismanaging European affairs so utterly do not seem able to understand that men will not do good public work unless they have some hope of seeing the fruit of their labors, and will not even work well for themselves unless they see some prospect of betterment, in these circumstances we cannot hope very confidently for China being given the chance that she needs."

WITHIN FOUR OR FIVE months all of the foreign postoffices in China are to be closed in accordance with the provisions of the Washington Conference. In connection with the closing of the foreign offices there are reports in circulation that the Chinese Postal service is planning to employ a considerable number of Japanese subjects who have been employed in the Japanese offices. One rumor has it that this is the special condition which Japan is attaching to the removal of her offices "due to the greater number of Japanese subjects residing in China." These rumors may be nothing more than rumors, but the fact that they are in circulation is significant. We do not know whether there are any Americans or Britons now employed in their respective postal services in China who desire to remain in China or to obtain positions with the Chinese postal service, but in case there are such persons it behooves China to carefully watch her step and play absolutely fair in this matter of employing foreigners in her postal department. If Japanese are to be employed in the Chinese postal service after the closing of the Japanese offices in China, then Americans and Britons may logically demand that a certain number of their postal experts also receive employment, the reason being that Americans and Britons are just as interested in the prompt and efficient delivery of letters and parcels as are the Japanese.

THE removal of foreign post offices from China should in no way burden the foreigner living here with delays and postal irregularities. Thus far, there can be no criticism of the Chinese post office, which has maintained its efficiency and its high standard of service under difficult conditions, but it must never be forgotten in the face of competition from other post offices within the country. Now that the change is to come, let it come with as little irksomeness as possible For instance, large numbers of foreigners receive their mails now in boxes in the foreign post offices. These P. O. boxes are their addresses in China. It will take many months to notify customers and friends throughout the world of a changed box number. The Chinese Post office is not yet prepared in Shanghai to provide boxes for all who may apply. A new building is to go up, etc. The most expeditious method for handling this situation is for the Chinese Post Office to take over the boxes in the various foreign post offices and to handle the mail as previously handled. A large go-down might house the boxes and perhaps the superintendents of mails of the various foreign posts would be willing to accommodate the Chinese government for a period with their services. Perhaps this plan is not practical and another may be substituted by the postal experts, but the suggestion is made because it would be very unwise for the Chinese government to handle the post office situation as she handled the suspension of Russian extraterritorial rights. Such methods only delay the achievement of the Chinese program for the abolition of foreigners' extraordinary privileges in the land.

PERHAPS IT IS FATUOUS to ask what the famous Parliament, the apple of the eye of Constitutional China, has done since it has been reconvoked. The announcements are mostly of adjournments. The Senate apparently is without a quorum. The Speaker of the Lower House and Wu Pei-fu seem to misunderstand each other. Beyond these few items and a disinclination to accept anyone's resignations, the Parliament has done exactly nothing. Which is of course what was expected. Meanwhile, the Chinese people are assaulted on all sides with propaganda in favor of the Parliament. Also there is a cry for "The Constitution." What is the Parliament to a Chinese or the Chinese to Parliament. It is perhaps sad for an American paper to publish these sentences. America believes in Parliamentary government. The United States is one of the few examples of the success of parliamentary government. China is, however one, of the many failures of that sort of government—of government by conversation. And the reason for China's failure is that Parliament has no popular support. Beyond the Kuomintang party there is no one to take the Parliament seriously. Every once in a while, the Chinese militarists find their positions weakening and they look about for a method of staving off the day of judgement. They reconvoke Parliament and tell the People that the government is now legalized. The Chinese people go on growing rice and tobacco and wonder what the politicians are up to. Soon it is discovered that someone wants the presidency and that it looks too bald to walk into Peking to sieze it. The foreigners would probably refuse to recognize such a president. So parliament elects whoever it may be and is forthwith silenced. There may be talk of an old parliament, a new parliament, a legal parliament and a bogus parliament, the personnel is largely the same, as Chang Tso-ling's friend from Kirin said at the opening session. And the personnel which accepted bribes from Wang I-tang in Shanghai, from the Anfu Club in Peking, cannot be sanctified even by the sturdy patriotism of Sun Yat-sen. The parliament meeting today in China is supposed to deal with three immediate problems:

1. To form a permanent government based on constitutional principles;

2. To revise and complete the provisional constitution;

3. To ratify and make legal the relations between China and foreign countries during its absence from Peking.

These problems are of such tremendous importance to the future of China as to require the most serious attention of the biggest men in the land. Instead of working on these problems most of the parliamentarians are playing in the game of "hide and-seek" in which the principal participants are Tsao Kun and Sun Yat-sen. Whether Tsao Kun or Dr. Sun becomes president is a matter of secondary importance just now. First, get on with the work in hand. The presidency will settle itself. But no, each parliamentarian must be a king-maker, for much of the lucre goes to him who has a vote to cast. This reminds one of the conversation between Confucius and the boy, Hiang Toh.

The boy asked, "How many stars are there altogether in the sky?" Confucius replied, "At this time inquire about the earth; how can we converse about the sky with certainty?" The boy said, "Then how many houses in all are there on the earth?" The sage answered, "Come now, speak about something that is before our eyes; why must you converse about heaven and earth?" The lad resumed, "Well, speak about what's before our eyes—how many hairs are there in your eyebrows?" Much of parliaments activity is along these lines—it speaks about heaven and earth but knows little about what is before its eyes.

A LOCAL CHINESE HOTEL has announced dinner dances. The fox trot and negroid jazz is to replace the screech of the sing-song girl and the hullaballoo of *Hwa Chuen*. The privacy of men dining alone without the presence of their wives and families, surrounded by the seed-eating demi-monde of Foochow Road is to be replaced by visits *en famille* at $12 a table to the accompaniment of an orchestra composed largely of Russian refugees—probably artists of the highest order, for are not all Russians in Shanghai either princesses in disguise or artists of the highest order? Perhaps some of the company foregathered at this inn erstwhile sanctified by sharksfins and the sea-slug will be Russian ladies, previously inhabitants of the trenches, with whom Chinese young men might disport themselves in the hope to better acquire a knowledge of the ways of the foreign devils. So far we cannot object. If the youth of China has taken to jazz, who can say them nay? For we in our wisdom and modernity have swayed to the bunny hug, the fox trot, the turkey trot, the camel walk and other unflattering imitations of the ways of our progenitors before the missing link was missed.

BUT the popularity of jazz has a deeper significance in China. It leads to a discussion that would do the heart of J. O. P. Bland good and would bring undoubted misery to those who believed that an American education would so remold the character of young Chinese as to turn them into self-sacrificing patriots who would devote their entire

lives unstintingly to the interests of their country. It was felt that here would be a body of young men, immune to bribery, incapable of betraying their country, zealous to make China the greatest power in Asia and one of the leading members of the family of nations. And those who have watched have seen little of the sort. Most of the young men who have studied abroad return to China with a superficial knowledge of Western culture. The externals of the West they perhaps know; jazz, poker, motor car trips, a "classy" slang, the correct cut of a suit, the charms of prohibited liquors and the absolute necessity of accumulating by any means a pile, to be spent in noisy seeking after amusement and in the purchase of preferment and honors. This is no more Western culture than it is Eastern. It is no more Western civilization than the Lungwha Pagoda is a magnificent piece of Chinese architecture. It is nothing less than a tragedy. "The superior man thinks of virtue; the ordinary man thinks of comfort." This is as true of Western civilization as it is of the teachings of Confucius.

THE basis of American civilization is an assumption of man's service to man. All else is incidental. The measure of a man's position in the community is not taken by his wealth, but by his service. Most of the presidents of the United States have been poor men, in some instances, very poor men; yet they attained the highest honor because of their service to the people. The culture of America requires a respect for the position of woman, her education, her freedom, her virtue. Without this regard for woman, the entire civilization breaks down. Labor is the highest form of man's endeavor. One who does not work is looked upon as a loafer and has no place in society. Even the sons of millionaires are expected to do their share and often start in their father's industries as day laborers. Education is for the inner man and the holding of degrees does not affect one's standing in the community. Men are not known by their degrees but by their works. And by works are meant, not what brings bread, but what is done in a man's spare time, in his moments of relaxation. Upon a doctrine like this America has developed, not upon jazz, and if the Chinese from America return with jazz but without a sense of the ideals of the country in which they lived, something is radically wrong either with the Chinese student or with American education. This is a subject which should call for the most earnest attention from both Americans and Chinese, for are we to lose faith in the great work which the remission of the Boxer Indemnity generated. America is the friend of China and has always tried to serve China unselfishly, perhaps sentimentally so. But America wants to be certain that her services are of benefit to China. Jazz is not a contribution of which America can be proud.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG man of our acquaintance during the fall of 1919 deposited a small sum of money in the Municipal Investment Bank, operated by the Shanghai Municipal Council. The amount was Taels 30 according to his statement. He followed this up the next month with a similar deposit and has kept it up fairly regularly since except for a few months when he was on home leave. Recently he figured up his savings and found that he possessed ten debentures of the Shanghai municipality of a par value of Tls. 1,000 and in addition had a good start on his second thousand. In discussing the matter the young man admitted that this was the first money he had ever saved. He is on a salary and although he had been in China for several years he had never saved any money until he started in the Municipal Investment bank—which was largely accidental. Now he is saving systematically and as soon as he is a little further ahead he and a young Chinese friend have a business partnership lined up that promises big things in the future. The fact that this young man started his savings in the Municipal Investment bank is of no special significance. He could have done the same thing in any reliable savings bank. The important thing is that he started saving money and now he is a small capitalist with a future ahead of him that means much for himself and for his country's progress in foreign commerce. It used to be the habit of young foreigners who came out to China to spend their entire salaries and more, so that when the first term of employment expired they usually were so deeply in debt that the cherished year at home had to be foregone in order to square up with creditors. It is fine to be a good fellow and spend money recklessly, but it doesn't "get you anywhere" to use an expressive phrase. The friends who help squander your salary usually are sadly absent when a time of need arrives. The best proof of business ability is a bank account for this shows character. The best time to start saving money is now—not when the next salary increase is expected next year. Mr E. F. Goodale, treasurer and comptroller of the Municipal Council sums it up pretty well in the little folder which the Investment bank issues: "The (savings) scheme should appeal to all those who are in receipt of a fixed salary (whether large or small), as it provides an ideal method of saving and investing money at one and the same time, with the minimum amount of inconvenience to the individual. There is only one way in which capital can be accumulated, and that is by steady saving. It is astonishing what the habit of saving can accomplish."

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# The Peking Political Kaleidoscope

By a Chinese

THE political situation in North China at this moment is as bad as it can be, but the worst is yet to come. The result of the Chihli-Fengtien fight is disappointing and discouraging. General Chang Tso-ling has been temporarily eliminated, but his place has been taken by General Wu Pei-fu, who is proving himself equally meddlesome in the affairs of the government.

General Wu is but a puppet in the hands of his adviser, Sun Hai-chen, now Acting Minister of the Interior, who is directing his chief's general actions from Peking. When Chang dominated the situation on the north side of the Yangtse River, he did the dominating himself personally. He was boss. This is the difference between the two militarists who have been monopolizing public attention for some time.

Due to poor advice, Wu is losing popular support, but remains a factor nevertheless, and an important factor he is! President Li was reinstated in the Presidential Office with Wu's backing. Li should have felt grateful to Wu. He did for a moment, because Wu pledged himself not to interfere in the Peking administration and also pledged himself in favor of disbandment of soldiers and abolition of the Tuchun system.

Now that Wu's promise has not been carried out President Li is going against his maker. On two points Wu has failed to keep his word. President Li appointed General Tang Hsiang-ming as Civil Governor of Hupeh. Wu opposed the appointment. General Hsiao Yao-nan, Military Governor of Hupeh, and a follower of Wu, did not allow General Tang to assume office, and instead, made himself concurrently Civil Governor of Hupeh. President Li lost face. Wu's silence is interpreted as support of Hsiao's stand in the matter.

Secondly, Wu forced upon the Central government Tung Kang, former Minister of Justice, and Kao En-hung, formerly a departmental chief, and insisted upon their becoming Minister of Finance and Minister of Communications respectively. They were appointed to these two important positions irrespective of fitness. Then Wu insisted upon Sun Hai-chen's appointment as Vice-Minister of the Interior, and he got the job. Finally, Wu wired to Peking his opposition to the Tang Shao-yi cabinet after the promulgation of the mandate and strongly objected to the appointment of Tang Shao-yi as Prime Minister, Chang Yao-tseng as Minister of Justice, Lu Hsin as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. President Li again lost face.

In spite of Wu's opposition President Li is still holding his ground, and there is something to be admired in his heroic attitude, inwardly he is planning vengeance, and this means a fierce struggle ahead between Li and Wu, which probably will terminate disastrously for both. Military interference in Chinese politics cannot be eliminated as long as the leading militarists think they know as much about civil administration as any trained official in the country.

In the pending struggle, Li will get the support of a portion of the members of parliament and General Chang Tso-ling, who is watching for a chance to get into Peking politics again, will also have his following. Some members of Parliament, who are friends of Tang Shao-yi, Chang, Lu and others who are *persona non grata* with Wu, are starting a movement to uphold the right of the Central government in all matters belonging to it. They even threaten to impeach Wu for interfering in the recent cabinet formation.

The relationship between Li and Wu needs careful attention because something is bound to develop soon. Aside from this, much will be heard from parliament. It will be no easy task to deal with eight hundred members of parliament when all of them assemble in the Capital. They need money like anybody else. There is not much money in China available for the government. When they fail to get their salaries they will start something. Furthermore, they will figure prominently in any attempt to elect a president and a vice-president. Their actions quite likely will be controlled by the persons who hold the purse strings.

Added to this all, General Chang Tso-ling has not admitted that he was defeated in the recent campaign. He is again training his troops with the assistance of Bolshevik officers and Japanese military experts. He has had a terrible lesson, and has taken it to heart. Should he find it necessary to take the field again, he will not be found so lacking in preparations as last time. With more than twenty million dollars of revenue in Manchuria at his disposal and a new centralization of authority, he is still boss and is again preparing a gigantic war machine.

Financially, the Central government is at its rope's end. There is simply no money forthcoming. The Diplomatic Body has approved the release of $500,000 from the customs surplus for the payment of police and soldiers in Peking. This is the only sum available for the time being. The salt surplus is exhausted on account of the retention of the salt revenue in Manchuria and other provinces. The customs surplus has been pledged to meet the interest payment of the consolidated loan service. The collection from the Wine and Tobacco Administration is decreasing, and whatever receipts that are expected have been pledged. In the meantime interest on overdue loans is piling up, foreign and Chinese creditors are crying for payment.

There are two alternatives—insolvency and rebellion of troops or international control of China's finances. It is coming if China's statesmen do not watch their step. Unpaid employees of the different Ministries have been pawning jewelry and family valuables. When these resources are exhausted and the government is still unable to pay, bolshevism and the attending seizure of property may come. Chaos is on the horizon. Such may be the result of the Chihli-Fengtien fight.

Looking in the direction of the South, unification is far from sight. General Chen Chiung-ming has won his victory over Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but the fight between the two is not yet over. Sun is still scheming and will give Chen more trouble in the months to come. He does not yield easily, and is preparing for another struggle. In the province of Kiangsi, Li Lieh-chun's troops are still hammering at the doorway of the loyal provinces. There is no peace in Kiangsi. In Yunnan, Kweichow, and Szechwan, the leading military officials are dominating the situation, and while lacking in co-operation, they are opposing the Peking government. They are far from willing to come under the roof of Peking at the present although they do not necessarily work hand to hand for a common purpose.

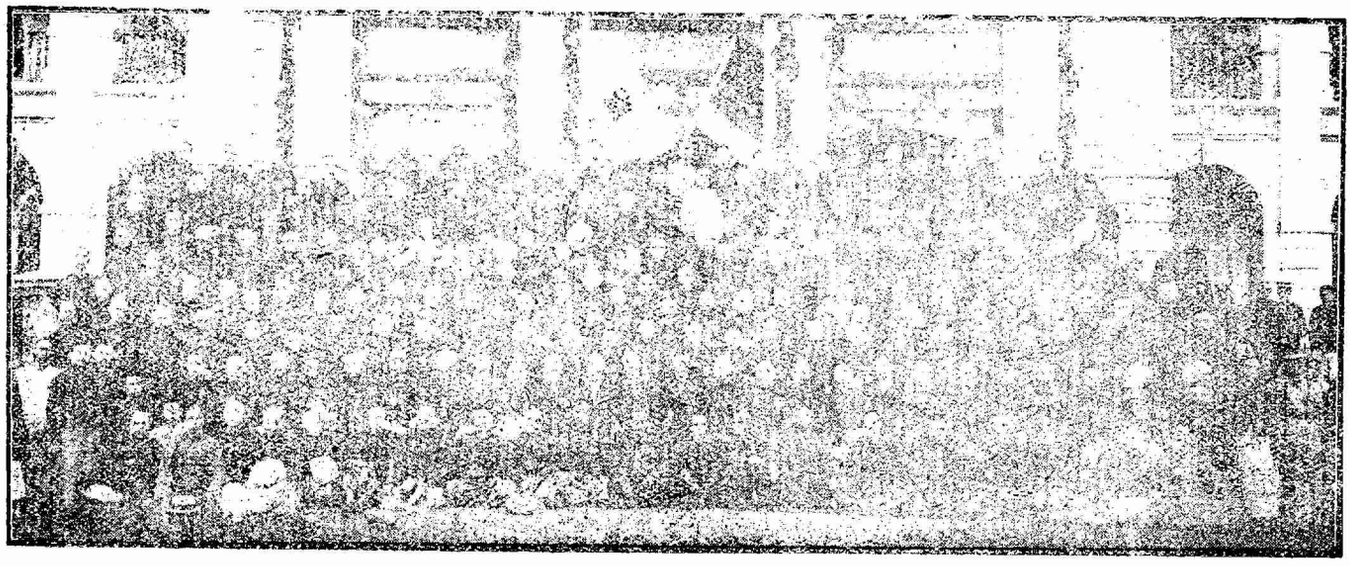
Amidst all this comes the popular movement for provincial autonomy and for the confederation of autonomous provinces. The majority of the provinces favor the idea. Tang Shao-yi has openly expressed his approval of it. Chen Chiung-ming is in favor of it. Tang Chi-yao has expressed similar views on the question. The movement rapidly becomes general and its momentum cannot be stopped.

But there is a great hindrance to the success of this movement. General Wu, upon the advice of Sun Hai-chen, who two months ago was an unknown person, is now strongly opposing it. In opposing Tang Shao-yi and the new cabinet Wu has been accentuated by his fear that Tang might be placed in a more favorable position to carry out the confederation of autonomous provinces. Wu now favors the centralization of power in Peking. Inasmuch as there is no prospect for centralization of power in Peking Wu will probably fail. A big struggle is proceeding between Wu who represents the elements advocating centralization of power in Peking, and many leaders working for the confederation of self-governing provinces. This struggle is fraught with danger. In reality it is a political powder magazine.

Darkness prevails on the political horizon. No one knows what will come next. A comparison of the political situation facing the government now and the one preceding the Chihli-Fengtien fight is interesting. One observing politician likened the situation two months ago to two lions ready to fight for supremacy—the lions in the illustration being Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu. Now he says we have a pack of wolves and a pack of wolves is always hard to handle.

Peking, August 20, 1922.

# Self-government for the Provinces of China



The Provincial Assembly of Hunan Province

*Mr. Queh King Chen, the writer of this article, is a native of Hunan. He studied political science and economics in the University of Illinois where he received the B. A. and M. A. degrees in 1917 and 1918 respectively. He then went to Columbia University where he studied international law under a fellowship of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Hunan, March, 1921, and served as a member of the Financial Committee of Hunan and the Law-drafting Committee of the same province until he was elected a Representative in the Hunan Provincial Assembly in April, 1922. He was recently a representative of the Assembly of Hunan to Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhui, Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces for the purpose of advocating federalism for China.

BY Q. K. CHEN, B. A., M. A.

SINCE the revolution of 1911, China has been in a serious condition on account of fighting throughout the country. The people believe that it is time for China to have peace, and believe that only a real peace can be secured which is not dictated by the military Tuchuns. Hence, they have made repeated representations to both "North" and "South" to establish self-government in the provinces and an effective and united government for the Republic.

Hunan province called a constitutional convention early in 1921. A provincial constitution was drafted by a convention and ratified by popular vote the end of that year, and promulgated by the governor on January 1, 1922. This constitution is a law made directly by 30,000,000 Hunan people voting at the polls upon a draft submitted to them. This constitution deals with many topics which in other countries are ordinarily left to the action of the legislature or administrative authorities. Some of the provisions are as follows:—

(1) It declares that Hunan shall be a self-governing province of the Republic of China and the right of self-government in Hunan is vested in the people of the province:

(2) It enumerates the peoples' rights to liberty of person and security of property;

(3) It has provisions for a provincial assembly and a governor both to be elected by popular vote, besides defining the functions and powers of the legislative body, the executive officers and the courts of justice;

(4) There are provisions relating to administration and law, including articles dealing with finance, education, industries, labor, military service, local government, impeachment, initiative, referendum, recall, and methods for amending the constitution.

Under the authority of the constitution the provincial assembly has been elected. On May 14, 1922, the assembly met for the first time. Representing the will of the 30,000,000 people of Hunan the assembly stands for federal government which may be defined as a system of central and local government combined under a single common sovereignty, both the central and local organizations being supreme within definite spheres marked out for them by the general constitution. This system has been considered the most desirable form of government for China. It has developed that a centralized system is unworkable over so large an area as that of China. It is a fact that all the provinces have their separate jurisdictions and local interests as if they were independent states. Thus the so-called central government at Peking only possesses limited jurisdiction and is dependent upon the good will of the provinces. It is usually a transitory form of political organization which develops into a federal system. Yuan Shi-Kai and Tuan Chi-Jui had different ideas, regarding the situation. They successively tried to adopt a centralized system for China, and neither of them made any headway in their efforts and only caused fighting between "North" and "South". This intensified the growing popular dissatisfaction with the state of affairs that lead nowhere.

Upon the failure of the centralized system, after ten years' experience, Tan Yen Kai, Governor of Hunan, sent out a circular telegram on August 20, 1920, urging all the provinces to consider the adoption of a federal system. His proposal was favorably accepted by most Chinese leaders. Hsiung Hsi-Ling, former-premier, Liang Ch'i-Ch'ao, former-minister of Finance, and Dr. C. T. Wang are enthusiastic about this movement and have personally assisted in drafting the provincial constitution of Hunan. The governors of Kuangtung, Kueichow, Yunnan, Szechuan, and

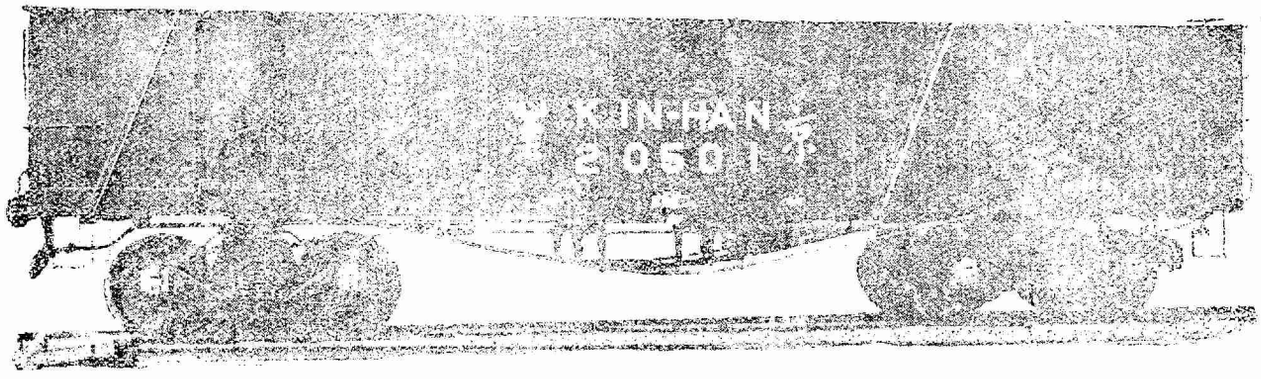
other provinces all favor the Hunan idea. Chekiang province has now drafted a provincial constitution which will soon be submitted to popular vote. Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang are proceeding to draft their fundamental law. The above mentioned provinces have recently decided to invite all provinces to send delegates to a convention to be held soon for the purpose of discussing the scope of a national constitution for China in order to instruct their representatives in Parliament which is now in session trying to draft a constitution for the Republic. The joint national conference of the chambers of commerce and of the educational associations last April, created a standing committee to study conditions in China. Under the leadership of Chang Ping-Ling, a brilliant scholar, this committee reported that a federal system would meet the approval of the country. It has also drafted a national constitution embodying the accepted principles of national federation. Senator Tsu-Fu-Chen and members of the Senate have recently organized a society with an office in Peking and branches throughout the country to promote federalism. They have made a declaration to the effect that they will resign from the Senate, should the federal plan fail in Parliament.

Governor Chao Heng-ti of Hunan Province

In spite of strong sentiments for a federal system, General Wu Pei-Fu and other Tuchuns of the "North" fail to understand its true meaning although they perceive the necessity for the formation of an effective and united government for China. They fear that a federal system would produce too many sovereignties and hence China would break up. They have mistaken the confederate system for the federal system. Their mistake has caused great anxiety among the provinces which stand for federalism. The Provincial Assembly of Hunan has sent representatives to visit all the provinces in order to make its stand known to the people generally. Governor Chao Heng-Ti of Hunan has made repeated representations to General Wu Pei-Fu and other Tuchuns of the "North" calling their attention to the fact that the centralized system has proved a failure after ten years' experiment and the federal system should be taken as the only workable form of government of China. He discusses the difference between the federal and confederate system and says: "By the federal system we mean a system of central and local government combined under a common sovereignty, both central and local organizations being supreme within their definite spheres and all marked out by general constitution. It is a dual form of government as distinguished from unitary government, and implies local-government as opposed to centralized government. It represents a sort of compromise between unitary government and confederate government. Confederate government is that form of government which, as to territory and population, the state is coextensive in its organization with the organization of the local government. In a confederate system, as in the federal system, there is a central organization; but instead of a single common sovereignty there are as many sovereignties as there are local governments. The central government is merely the agent of the members composing the confederacy, and its jurisdiction is limited to a very few concerns. What we stand for is a federal but not a confederate system. By adopting the federal system it is not desired to bring about separation or secession but to uphold the cause of an effective and united government for the Republic and local autonomy for all the provinces—an autonomy which amounts to practical local self-government in matters not of general concern. Matters of general concern such as foreign relations and international intercourse, war and peace, inter-provincial and foreign commerce, coinage of money, patents and copyrights etc., are of course to be placed under the control of the central government. However, the powers of the government are distributed by the constitution between a central organization and a number of local organizations which owe their existence to the general constitution in the sense that their spheres are determined by the supreme power of the country."

Legally this is a correct statement of the status of a federal government. That supreme power is sovereign in a federal union which can in the last analysis determine the competence of the central authority and that of the component provinces. That power is not vested in the central government nor in the provinces; it is over and above both, and wherever it is, there is the sovereignty. According to Article 2 of the Provisional Constitution of the Chinese Republic "the sovereignty of the Chinese Republic is vested in the whole body of the people." Therefore the people have the most perfect right to adopt whatever form of government they may determine upon. If it is the will of the people to have federal government it is outrageous for a few military men to prevent its adoption. Should the Tuchuns of the "North" fail to realize the will of the people and try again to impose a centralized system which has repeatedly proved a failure for the Chinese Republic it will bring about separation or secession as happend under the regimes of Yuan Shih-Kai and Tuan Chi-Jui, and it will defeat the purpose to form an effective and united government which both the "North" and "South" desire. In conclusion it may be well stated that a federal system is the only possible form of government for China which will secure peace and make China safe for democracy.

# All the world over

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# Progress in the Shantung Commission

BY UPTON CLOSE

THE Sino-Japanese Joint Commission for the transfer of administration and properties in Shantung has now been in session six weeks. For the first two and one-half weeks negotiations were so smooth that some observers in Peking actually began to suspect the existence of a secret understanding reducing the work of the Commission to mere formality. Then the Commission suddenly hit a snag in the form of the status of "wharves and warehouses" and the question as to whether or not these properties are to be included with the railway itself in the security for the Treasury Notes with which the railway is to be purchased. Since that time divergence of opinion has been the order of the day, and hardly has a single point been brought up but that a contest has arisen.

The occasion in nearly every case for difference of opinion is ambiguity and lack of definition in the Treaty signed at Washington of February 4, the agreements of which the Commission is delegated to put into execution. This Treaty, which contains only 2,500 words and which carries with it very little in the way of explanatory minutes, must naturally deal in only the most general terms with the broad lines along which retrocession of properties to China are to be made. The demands of brevity are, however, hardly so exacting as to excuse the woeful absence of outline and definition, throughout the treaty, of the properties and conditions with which its various articles deal. The vigorous contests which have occurred on the Commission over these questions would seem to indicate that agreement at Washington was only reached by leaving these issues in comfortable ambiguity, to be fought out later in the Commission, which is really compelled to complete and fill out the treaty before it can negotiate thereunder.

Thus the Commission to date has been almost entirely engrossed with the presentation, by the delegates of either side, for the consideration of those of the other, of interpretations and opinions. Very few of the issues raised have been formally decided, although it is evident in several important cases what the decisions must be. The onlooker is inclined to doubt that all issues will be settled by December 2, the latest date for the transference of the administration of the former German Leased Territory and public properties in that territory (Kiaochow). The delegates themselves express confidence that their work will be accomplished in good time, but neither side seems to believe that completion will be hastened by "giving in" on the part of the opposite side, which common frame of mind is not so assuring to the observer as to its possessors. The date for retrocession is fixed by Article III of the Treaty which states that the "transfer . . . . as well as the adjustment of other matters . . . shall be completed as soon as possible, and, in any case, not later than six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty." The Treaty came into force on June 2, by the ratification of the Japanese Regent. The Commission seems not yet to have realized that there is a time limit placed upon its discussions. What will be the effect if they are not completed at the passing of this date is a subject for speculation, but it is unlikely that the Japanese administration will entirely cease to function before the Commission completes its work as concerns the Leased Territory. Three months longer are allowed for the negotiation of the railway transfer than of the leased territory administration and properties. The Commission is therefore, of late, giving its time largely to the latter, although the two were begun together.

Various sub-committees have been formed, the most important of which are those on public properties and railway properties. From time to time differences of opinion have arisen between the two delegations over the referring of questions to these sub-committees, but of late a general feeling of good will appears to have prevailed in this and other matters of procedure.

Neither delegation is anxious to talk about the differences which have arisen, and both have been more moderate of late in their bulletins and statements to the press, which are good signs. The principal issues opened up thus far are: 1—Difference of opinion as to what constitutes permanent improvements and additions to railway properties to be paid for; 2—Chinese objection to the number of properties which the Japanese wish to retain for the Japanese consulate and the Japanese community; 3—The questions of whether "Wharves and Warehouses" are public or railway properties and what is embraced in this ambiguous phrase of the Treaty; 4—The question as to what are the "lawful" pursuits which the Chinese are obligated by Article XXIII to allow foreign nationals to carry on within the retroceded area; 5—The question of contracts let but not carried out up to the time of negotiation; 6—The matter of future management of public utilities and reorganization of enterprises effecting the public welfare.

As to the question of what shall constitute permanent improvements and additions to the railway property, the Japanese contend for the inclusion of all property purchases whatsoever, which are not immediately and directly consumed in railway operation. Thus they ask the Chinese to pay for stocks of towels, office spittoons, etc. The Chinese wish to follow the Chinese government railways classification laid down by the Ministry of Communications, which provides that only expenditures which are credited to the Capital value of the railway and exceed two-thousand dollars in value a item shall be considered as permanent improvements and additions. They offer to compromise by using, instead of the Chinese classification, that of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, but since their classification is really founded upon the American, this means no concession to the Japanese. The Japanese propose the taking up of every individual item on its merits, but the Chinese quite naturally object to the loading of such unprofitable detail upon the sub-committee.

In regard to the second question, the Japanese have asked for the immense administration (former German Governor's) building for their Consulate. This would leave them still, in the popular mind, in the "seat of the governor" in Tsingtao. It is absurd that the administration building should be used for anything else than the Chinese municipal headquarters. Whoever actually administers the city should occupy the administration building, which is far too large and costly of upkeep for a consular establishment. The Japanese have also requested that two association or club buildings and a commercial museum and laboratory be appropriated to the Japanese community with compensation; and that two hospitals, two cemeteries, one crematorium, the Memorial Service Hall, Cenotaph and Shrine, two schools and two school dormitories, and thirty private residences for school-teachers be recognized as coming under Article VII which stipulates that

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public properties "required more especially for the benefit of the Japanese community, including public schools, shrines and cemeteries, shall be left in the hands of the said community." The Chinese have placed the requests under the consideration of the sub-committee on public properties, with the exception of the thirty private residences, to which they categorically refuse to accede.

The third issue, that of the wharves and warehouses, seems in a fair way to settlement favorable to the Japanese. In view of the wording of the treaty no other settlement can be hoped for by the Chinese delegates. The Japanese have consented to place the appraisement of the "wharves and warehouses" under the sub-committee on public properties rather than that on the railway, with the distinct understanding that their treatment in all other ways as public properties requiring no compensation does not prejudice the Japanese right to claim them as collateral security with the railway on the Treasury notes. The meaning of this to the world is that in event of Chinese default upon their notes at the end of fifteen years, which is a consideration which can not be ignored, Japan will reenter upon possession not only of the railway but of the port improvements as well. If she should retain the railway and the port she will have lost nothing consequential. The Chinese attempt to get the lighthouse and harbor administration buildings put under the sub-committee on Customs failed, and these have gone, with "wharves and warehouses," under the public properties sub-committee, which would seem to bear out that this ambiguous phrase was intended to include the entire harbor plant and works.

In regard to the fourth issue, the Chinese refuse to recognize pursuits such as agriculture, in which Japanese have been allowed, under their own administration, to engage, but, which are not allowed to foreigners under most favored nation treaties, as lawful and valid, or as "vested interests" which they are obligated to protect after the retrocession. The Japanese, on the other hand, stubbornly hold out for these rights, which are similar to those granted under the Twenty-one Demands but not realised in Manchuria, and no solution is in sight.

The fifth dispute will probably be settled without great difficulty, by the granting of indemnities by the Chinese to private Japanese companies who would suffer by the cancellation, requested by the Chinese, of contracts for public utilities, and supplies to hospitals, etc. The franchise for the Fangtze (a city half-way between Tsingtao and Tsinan) light plant let to a Japanese firm is the most notable case of this kind.

Agreement on the public utilities, the last controversy listed, likewise should not be difficult. The Treaty provides for adequate representation of the foreign residents of the municipality in the management of the utilities which will remain under the administration of the Chinese Republic and the formation of "commercial companies under Chinese laws" to operate others, such as the light plant, stockyard and laundry. It is to be expected that the Japanese will ask for the right of participation on the part of their nationals in these companies.

In addition to compromise upon the above issues, many knotty problems face the commission. For instance, the matter of the mines to either side of the railway zone. No Chinese company has yet been formed to represent China's half-interest therein. The Chinese appraisers have as yet hardly begun the task of checking the Japanese figures on properties to b

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paid for in excess of the 53,406,141 gold marks. Once they have agreed with the Japanese upon figures they must find some means of satisfying the Japanese creditors. As many of the creditors will be private individuals and firms, treasury notes are not likely to receive enthusiastic welcome.

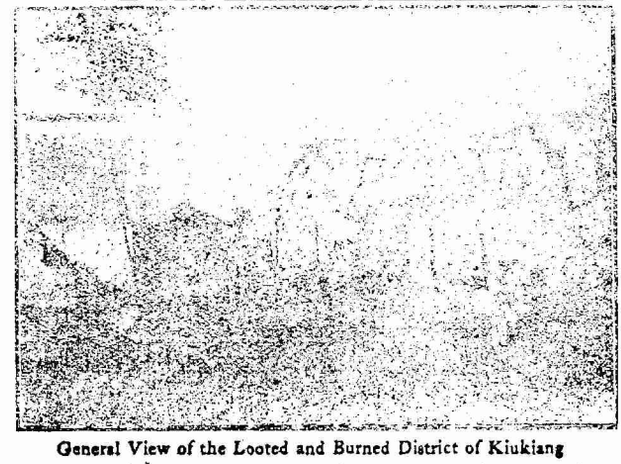
Diplomatic negotiation is always excruciatingly slow, and often disgustingly puerile. The ability to quibble possessed by European diplomats is, if anything surpassed by those of the Orient. But there exists a fundamental basis of goodwill and desire to settle the affair, and so we may possess ourselves in patience. Far more encouraging than the minutes of the commission are the actions taken outside of the negotiations by both parties involved, which show confidence of a coming settlement. For instance, we have on the Japanese side, the honest evacuation of Japanese troops, only about 200 remaining, and these in Tsingtao, at this writing; and on the Chinese side the excellent policing and administrative measures of the Bureau for the Rehabilitation of Shantung, Dr. C. T. Wang's corollary but altogether more interesting concern.

Peking, August, 20, 1922.

## Kiukiang Damaged $3,000,000 by Rioting Soldiers

The Looted District from the Waterfront

The accompanying pictures of the burned and looted district of Kiukiang, Hupeh province, give some idea of the extent of damage done by rioting insurgent soldiers in that city on August 2. The pictures were taken by Prof. David Leslie Patterson of the University of Kansas who has been traveling



General View of the Looted and Burned District of Kiukiang

in China for some time and who was in Kiukiang shortly after the riot. The soldiers belonged to former tuchun Chen Kuang-yuan. They had not been paid for several months and after having been

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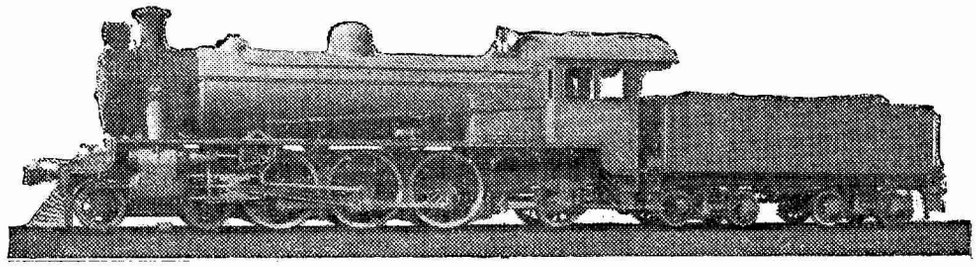

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Victims Searching the Ruins for Possessions That May Have Escaped the Eyes of the Rioting Soldiers

refused money by the Kiukiang Chamber of Commerce, they proceeded to burn and loot the city. The worst destruction took place in the best business district of the native city and the loss is estimated at approximately $3,000,000. The rioters were finally suppressed by General Wu King-piao, local garrison commander, but not before they had destroyed nearly 400 buildings and a number of river junks, and killed approximately 100 persons.

### Chinese Restrict Output of Teas

Recent rejections of Ping Suey teas by the United States government has made Chinese tea men very cautious in making new season's Hoochows and Ping Sueys, the qualities of which are reported decidedly off-color, according to Carter, Macy and Company, Inc. of New York, who say that the gold style and color of the 1921 crop will not be duplicated in the medium and lower grades of this year's crop. The demand for the latter qualities is active.

In reviewing the general tea situation, Carter, Macy and Company say: "The advance quoted in Japan teas has continued; in fact there has been a steadily advancing market. Our advices have been that basket fired were in very short supply and of unsatisfactory quality. The weather has been unfavorable for second crop teas, and the teas themselves are reported 'below average quality.' In comparison with last year's second crop teas, prices are 5 to 7 cents higher.

"Formosa settlements are reported at 125,000 half chests, the buying having been well distributed among all houses in Taipeh. Total exports will not exceed last season's to any extent. A sharp advance had taken place at our last cable advices.

"Ceylon teas have been steadily advancing, and a conservative quotation is 3 to 5 cents advance from the lowest point. Since the middle of June this advance has continued until now we quote 5 to 8 cents above the lowest point. Colombo has kept a little ahead of London, but the latest London reports are that all teas with good cup quality (broken or leaf) are in good demand at high prices.

"Little information is coming from Calcutta since the opening of the market. The Java market is a trifle higher than a month ago.

"In China teas, Hoochows to the extent of 45,000 half chests have arrived and 26,000 half chests settled, the basis being 4 to 5 cents over last year's early c. i. f. prices. Only two or three chops of Ping Sueys have been settled in Shanghai. Moyunes and Teenkais - Little or nothing done yet. Congous are attracting some attention, including both Keemuns and teas from other districts. The high basis for

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### Chinese Commerce Chamber Demands Customs Surplus for Native Banks

A resolution asking the Peking government to deposit part of the customs surplus with reliable Chinese banks after the enforcement of the new tariff rates was passed at the meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai on Saturday August 19. The resolution, which called attention to the action of the Washington Conference, met with enthusiastic endorsement.

It was pointed out in the discussion that before the establishment of the Republic, the customs revenue was deposited with Chinese native banks by the Ta Ching Dynasty. But during the revolution, the foreign powers decided to have the money kept in foreign banks to secure certain foreign loans, resulting in a stringency of finance among the Chinese banks for the last ten years. The chamber will forward the resolution for its enforcement by Peking. Meanwhile, the local bodies of other commercial organizations have been requested to take similar action in order to lend force to the proposal. A complete discussion of this subject appeared in the *Review* for July 8, 1922.

### H. Y. Moh to Attend Pacific Conference

H. Y. Moh, managing director of three cotton mills in China, will represent China at the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference to be held in Honolulu, beginning October 25. Mr. Moh plans to depart for Honolulu at some future date after conferring with Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Peking. He will be accompanied on this trip by several secretaries.

Mr. Moh attended college in America, holding degrees from Illinois, Wisconsin and Texas, specializing in cotton planting and manufacturing. He is the author of a book entitled *Simple Remarks on Cotton Improvement*, and also translated several books on cotton into Chinese. He has long been identified with several movements for cotton improvement, being the organizer of several experimental stations in various parts of the country.

### Japanese Construct New Barracks at Changchun, Manchuria

The above is a recent picture of the new barracks and officers quarters being constructed for the housing of the Japanese army forces in Manchuria. The construction is of brick, stone and concrete, is extensive in size and permanent in nature. Changchun is midway on the railway between Harbin and Mukden.

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# Who's Who in China

**The Rev. Cheng Ching-yi, D. D.**

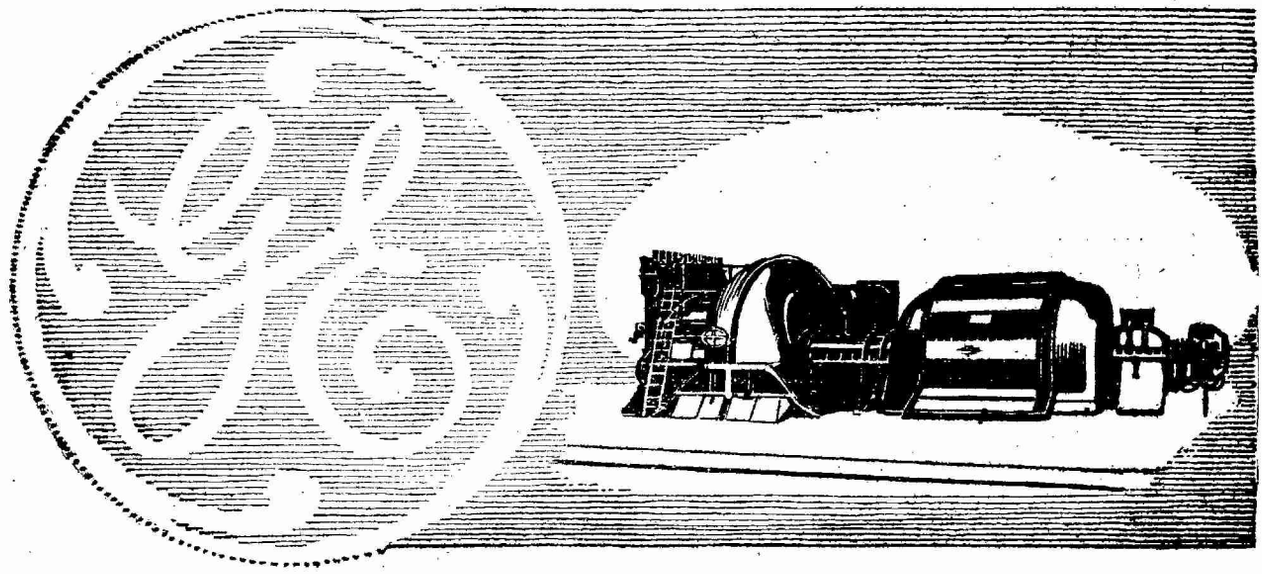
*The gentleman that holds the distinguished post as chairman of the National Christian Conference, now nearing his fifties, left by the liner Empress of Russia on Monday for Canada, America and Europe. He will spend the first of his two years' holiday in America taking special courses of study in the leading universities, after which he will go probably to Europe to study conditions there.*

*Like his father, who for twenty-five years was a minister of the Gospel in connection with the London Missionary Society Church in Peking until his death, Cheng Ching-yi has been a member of this branch of the Church from childhood. Receiving his education under Christian influence he decided to voluntarily devote the rest of his life to the propagation of the Fu-yin (Blessed News).*

*After serving as church secretary in the L.M.S. Peking, from 1900 to 1903, Cheng was appointed assistant reviser of the Chinese New Testament and served in this capacity for three years. From 1908 to 1913 he was pastor of the three self-supporting churches of the L. M. S., and in 1900 was representative of the Chinese Churches of the London Missionary Society to the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh. From 1900 to 1913 he was, it is believed, the only Chinese member of the Edinburgh Continuation Committee.*

*Pastor Cheng was appointed Chinese general secretary of the China Continuation Committee in 1913 and still holds this position. In 1916, he had conferred upon him by one of the leading Canadian Universities the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and is the only Chinese to hold this degree from a British University. Dr. Cheng was one of the prime movers in the organization of the China-for-Christ Movement in 1919 and was later elected general secretary.*

*He was appointed, in 1918, chairman of the Chinese Home Missionary Society, Shanghai, an*



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*organization composed entirely of Chinese, that is doing its "bit" in sending Chinese missionaries to inland China. Thriving mission stations have already been established in the province of Yunnan.*

*Dr. Cheng's greatest success was attained when he was unanimously elected by the 1,000 odd delegates present first chairman of the National Christian Conference, the initial meetings of which took place in the Shanghai Town Hall from May 2 to 11.*

*After a two year's furlough, Dr. Cheng will return to China to continue his labors among his fellows.*

## Views In Review

(*Contributed*)

In the U. S. A. strong drink is raging.

The American miners won a victory and now it's easy picking.

One reason China's tone is pitiful is because she depends on past record.

The question is whether China can get on her feet before she has to get on her knees.

Russia is about to adopt new financial measures, and we should suggest a square measure.

The question before the American people today is how to make a constitution that will hold firewater.

Americans will never have their rights in China so long as they are content to take what is left.

When China speaks of foreign relations, she frequently refers to Uncle Sam who lives in the West.

Someone asked why China didn't run trains on time. Such a question when she is running the whole government on time!

They say Europe is 95 percent ignorant—except in one respect. It knows where the money is.—*San Francisco Journal.*

The announcement that Japan is constructing more battleships throws light on what she meant by warship scrapping.

Regardless of typhoons we note that of late a certain section of the English press of Shanghai has an abundance of Sun shine.

American unionism has got baseball excelled because in baseball three strikes is out, in unionism one strike and everybody is out.

The little boy who prayed that his twin sister might become a boy evidently didn't know what he was about to bring on the world.

The announcement that the United States is about to take the army out of the Philippines brings home the fact that she has not yet got anything out of the islands.

France is talking of sending a mission to Berlin to study the situation on the spot, but we should think it would be better to study the situation on the mark.

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*Pres. Wilson,* S'hai, Oct. 7 (105)
*Pres. Taft,* S'hai, Oct. 17 (105)

**From San Francisco**
Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai, Manila, H'kong.
*Pres. Cleveland,* S'hai, Sept. 2 (105)
*Pres. Wilson,* S'hai, Sept. 23 (105)
*Pres. Taft,* S'hai, Oct. 3. (105)
*Pres. Lincoln,* S'hai, Oct. 15. (105)

**From Seattle**
Hongkong and Manila.
*Pres. McKinley,* S'hai, Sept. 5. (1)
*Pres. Jackson,* S'hai, Sept. 19. (1)
*Pres. Grant,* S'hai, Oct. 3. (1)
*Pres. Jefferson,* S'hai, Oct. 17. (1)
*Pres. Madison,* S'hai, Oct. 31. (1)

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*Pres. Grant,* S'hai, Oct. 22. (1)

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*Hannawa,* S'hai, Sept. 18 (10)

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*Pres. Lincoln,* S'hai, Oct. 15. (105)

**For San Francisco**
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*Pres. Lincoln,* S'hai. Aug. 26 (105)
*Pres. Cleveland,* S'hai, Sept. 16 (105)
*Pres. Wilson,* S'hai, Oct. 7. (105)
*Pres. Taft,* S'hai, Oct. 17. (105)

**For Seattle**
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
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*Pres. Madison,* S'hai, Sept. 10. (1)
*Pres. McKinley,* S'hai, Sept. 24 (1)
*Pres. Grant,* S'hai, Oct. 22. (1)

**From Seattle**
Manila via Hongkong.
*Pres. McKinley,* S'hai, Sept. 5. (1)
*Pres. Jackson,* S'hai, Sept. 19. (1)
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An American writer says he sees much promise in China. Sure! The American government has been getting it exclusively from the Peking treasury department for months.

---

The straw vote the *Literary Digest* is taking on the Prohibition question in the United States leads us to believe that we may later get our hooch through the straw.

---

Press messages of repeated and continuous resignations of members of the cabinet in China make one wonder if they are not getting pretty well resigned to their fate by now.

---

When we note that the sporting pages of the newspapers are pretty well filled with comments on the athletic records of American college girls we are reminded that they always were rather fast.

---

When the United States talks of putting military guards on the trains we are reminded of the changes time brings. Three years ago they were training the soldiers and now they are soldiering the trains.

---

Speaking about the Philippines——Ex-Governor Harrison wrote *The Corner Stone of Philippine Independence*; the present governor has inaugurated the Wood program, and now we are wondering if the next chief executive will accomplish concrete results.

---

A Chinese student has discovered that Marco Polo the Venetian traveler was the first foreign adviser to the Chinese government serving in that capacity for several years during the latter part of the thirteenth century. After the completion of his term as adviser, the Chinese Empire sent him to Europe as a propagandist and he did his job so well that his writings inspired one Christopher Columbus, a citizen of Genoa to set sail to open up a new sea route between Europe and China and the Indies. It was while on this trip that Mr. Columbus discovered America in 1492. The first instance of China's propaganda leading to a trip to America.

---

## The Typhoon and Tidal Wave at Swatow

*By H. St. Maur Stocker*

The writer lives on an island some four miles to seaward of Swatow and early on the evening of August 1, there were indications that a typhoon was working towards Swatow. The glass was low, the atmosphere oppressive and there was a heavy swell on the bar, which was not due to local wind.

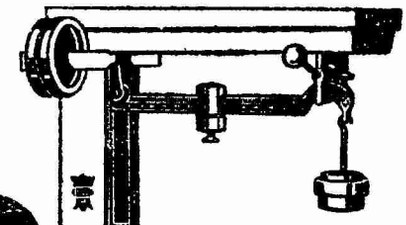
The usual precautions were taken, but not even those of us whose experience on the China Coast dates back for more than twenty years imagined that the center of the typhoon would pass practically over us nor that it would be so intense. The morning of August 2, broke gloomy and threatening with no wind, but toward noon it began to drizzle and later on the wind came fresh from the northeast, rapidly increasing in force till it amounted to a moderate gale by five o'clock.

The swell had increased on the bar and was felt inside the island at the mouth of the harbor. About seven o'clock the sky and horizon became yellow.

The glass was recorded every half-hour after 8.00. p. m. until 9: 30. p. m. during which time it dropped from 29.20 to 29.07, and then the following readings were taken:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9.45=29.05, | wind | N. E. | force | 8—10 |
| 10.00 „ 29.03, | „ | N. E. | „ | 10 |
| 10.15 „ 29.00, | „ | N. | „ | 11—12 |
| 10.30 „ 28.97, | „ | N. | „ | 11—12 |
| 10.45 „ 28.91, | „ | N. | „ | 12—12 |
| 11.00 „ 28.88, | „ | N. | „ | 11—12 |
| 11.15 „ 28.80, | „ | N. | „ | 11—12 |
| 11.30 „ 28.75, | „ | N. | „ | 11—12 |
| 11.45 „ 28.70, | „ | N. | „ | 11—12 |
| 12.00 „ 28.60, | „ | N. | „ | 11—12 |
| 12.15 „ 28.40, | „ | N. N. W. | „ | 11—12 |
| 12.30 „ 28.25, | „ | N. | „ | 11—12 |
| 12.45 „ 27.95, | „ | N. W. | „ | 11—12 |
| 1.00 „ 27.80, | „ | W. N. W. | „ | 11—12 |
| 1.30 „ 27.60, | „ | W. N. W. | „ | 12—× |
| 1.15=27.65, | „ | N. N. W. | „ | 11—12 |

From 1:30 to about 2:15 a. m. of August 3, there was a lull and people were able to make their way out of such houses as showed signs of collapsing, and seek shelter in another that it was hoped might last through the night. My house, being the strongest on the island became the haven sought by all but three foreigners and many Chinese. A party went round



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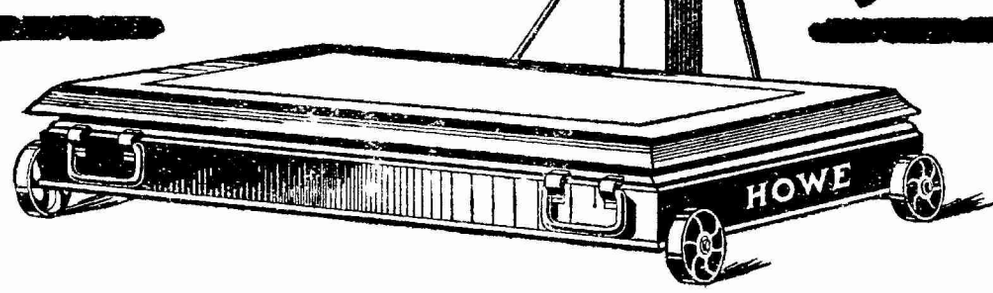


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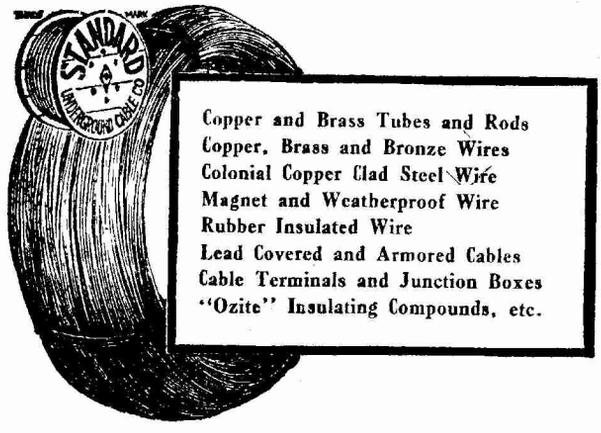


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during the lull and escorted twelve men, women and children in from the ruins of their own houses. We were hindered by the strong wind and torrents of rain, but no mishaps occurred, beyond a few cuts and bruises sustained by some who had been forced to lie out on the hill sides clinging to boulders and exposed to flying debris.

There is a small village on the island and many of the houses were destroyed.

At about 2:15 a. m. the storm burst again with increased fury and raged until about 4:45, when it slowly abated. During this second part of the storm the house, where most of the people had sought shelter began to break up. When the center of the storm passed and the wind came from the south the force was greater and most of the remainder of the roof blew away.

Towards daylight the wind and rain moderated and a few of us ventured out to see just how much remained of the summer resort of Swatow. Fully ninety-five percent of the houses in the village were wiped out and the ruins strewn about so that individual houses could not be located by their foundations. Heaps of rubble, furniture, broken sampans and clothing were all that remained, and numerous dead animals. Of the foreign houses, of which there were nine, all had the roofs torn off and the ceilings and floors wrecked with all the contents, only one was left with its walls still standing. What was evidently the last part of a tidal wave had come in and swept the shore of the island, the water rising to a depth of eight feet above the highest water ever recorded here. This occurred at about 2:00. a. m. and swept most of the village, and the beach, where the pilots had erected a reinforced, concrete boat shed also was demolished. The collapse of the shed buried two of the boats and another one was washed through the side of the shed, carrying the supporting pillars with it, and being thrown high up above the ruins. A third pilot boat lying outside the shed was smashed against the ruins later. These boats were of strong construction.

Two coasting steamers which had anchored off the island the night before, in the typhoon anchorage, were driven ashore on the south side of the harbor and others were ashore further up the harbor. Many junks and sampans were on the rocks and beaches around, and corpses were seen in large numbers drifting on the tide. No vessels passed in or out that day, but fortunately provisions were abundant. The following day August 4, a passing steamer was signalled, took all the foreigners back to their houses in Swatow. Hardly a house in the neighborhood of the water front had escaped damage. Pontoons and godowns were smashed. Roads were impassable, not merely on account of the fallen walls and trees, but owing to the road-bed having been torn up.

Swatow lies on a large flat plain with mountains in the background. This plain had been inundated for a distance of several miles. In the absence of western methods of recording population and property, it is impossible to state with accuracy what the loss of life and property has been, some estimates giving the number of dead from 20,000 to 30,000.

The dead were gathered up as rapidly as conditions permitted and when the supply of coffins became exhausted, boxes were hastily made and used. Later even these were unobtainable, and corpses were simply wrapped in matting and buried in huge pits. The charitable guilds and others formed parties to attend to this work. Under normal circumstances it would be simple to bring in a few shiploads of food but there are no longer the port facilities available. There are but few cargo boats left to handle cargoes, and no ship can go alongside the Bund until pontoons or hulks are replaced. No cargo can be stored in large quantities until the godowns are rebuilt.

Fears are entertained that a pestilence may result but with cooperation on the part of leading foreign and native firms this may be averted. At present the following ships are still ashore, and there seems little probability of any of them being refloated—Hua Ming, (Chinese), Tung Shung (British), Shan Tung (British), and outside the port, on Fort Island, near Clipper Roads, Choy Sang (British). The most of the local launches, both native and foreign owned, are either sunk or badly damaged, and a large proportion of all native craft, as will.

## American Woman's Club to Hold Garden Party

The Country Fair which is to be one of the largest undertakings of the American Woman's Club since its organization, is to be held in the Ritz Cafe, North Honan Road, in October. All sections of the United States and the U. S., dependencies will be represented at the fair. In order to make clear profits the various sections of the club are giving entertainments, and garden parties, during the summer months, to defray expenses of the booths planned for each particular section.

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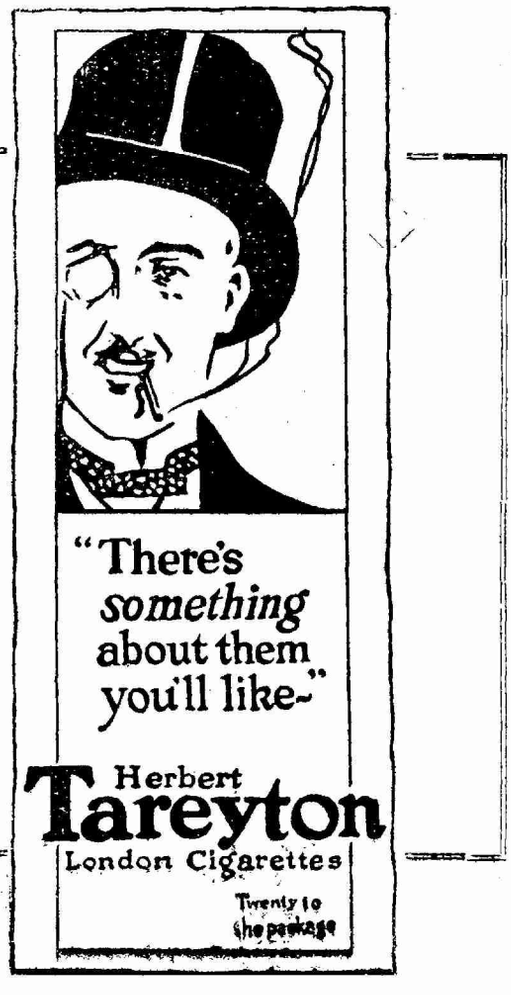



On Saturday afternoon, the Southern division of the club will hold a garden party at the Dr. Fearn Sanitorium, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai, from three o'clock until seven. The admission charge will be $1, to include tea. The afternoon's entertainment will consist of bridge, mah-jongg, tennis and dancing. It is hoped that all people planning to attend will communicate with the Southern Division, 30 Route Pichon, however, anyone not receiving an invitation is included in the list.

## Annual Financial Report of Chinese Government Railways

The Chinese government railways have issued their approximate financial returns for the year 1921. A table of the net results in income is given below:

| Name of Line | Surplus for Year |
|---|---|
| Peking-Hankow | $ 7,000,000 |
| Peking-Mukden | 12,050,000 |
| Tientsin-Pukow | 3,661,000 |
| Shanghai-Nanking | 1,685,000 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo | Def. 113,000 |
| Peking-Suiyuan | Def. 1,025,000 |
| Cheng-Tai | 1,634,000 |
| Taokow-Chinghua | Def. 256 000 |
| Kaifeng-Honan | 1,273,000 |
| Kirin-Changchun | 809,000 |
| Chuchow-Pinghsiang | 37,000 |
| Canton-Kowloon | Def. 316 000 |
| Changchow-Amoy | Def. 144,000 |
| Hupeh-Hunan | Def. 2,262,000 |
| Ssu-Tao | Def. 321,000 |

In the year 1920 there was a total surplus of $40,788,000 whereas in 1921 the total surplus was only $23,712,000, thereby making a decrease in the surplus of last year $17,076 000.

The Peking Mukden had the greatest sum for operating expenses, being $13,014,000. while the Peking-Hankow came second with expenses of $11,500,000. Likewise the Peking-Mukden had the greatest operating revenues of $25,484 000 with the Peking-Hankow next with $24,500,000 —According to the approximate financial returns for the year 1921, the following are the figures for the operating expenses, operating revenues and new operating revenues of the Chinese government railways.

| Name of Line | Operating Revenues | Operating Expenses | Net Operating Revenues |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peking-Hankow | $ 24.500.000. | $ 11,500.000. | $ 13,000,000. |
| Peking-Mukden | 25,484,000. | * 13,014.000. | 12,470,000. |
| Tientsin-Pukow | 16,780,000. | 8,992,000. | 7,788,000. |
| Shanghai-Nanking | 6,921,000. | 4,040,000. | 2,881,000. |
| Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo | 3.259,000. | 2.888.000. | 371,000. |
| Peking-Suiyuan | 5,109.000. | 3,516,000. | 1,593,000. |
| Cheng-Tai | 3,334,000. | 1,505,000. | 1,829,000. |
| Taokow-Chinghua | 659.000. | 349,000. | 346,000. |
| Kaifeng-Honan | 2,017,000. | 936,000. | 1,081,000. |
| Kirin-Changchun | 2,763,000. | 1,750,000. | 1,013,000. |
| Chuchow-Pinghsiang | 611.000. | 569.000. | 46,000. |
| Canton-Kowloon | 1,287,000. | 921,000. | 366,000. |
| Changchow-Amoy | 34,000. | 50,000. Def. | 16,000. |
| Hupeh-Hunan | 1,672 000. | 1,764.000. Def. | 92 000. |
| Ssu-Tao | 752,000. | 709,000. | 43.000. |
| Total 1921 | $ 95,218,000. | $52,503,000. | $ 42,715.000. |
| Total 1920 | 91,444,000. | 42,780,000. | 48,664.000. |
| Increase | 3,774,000. | 9,723,000. | |
| Decrease | | | 5,949,000. |

*Total increase of $4.500.000 of which $1,600,000 was due to rail replacement outside of Shanhaikwan:

# Men and Events

A. P. Chapman, Jr., assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has recently left Japan for America after completing a month's inspection trip in the Far East.

H. C Pond of the Midland Packing Company, formerly (Amos Bird and Co.), recently returned from a six months furlough spent in America. Mr. Pond spent most of his time at his home in Keokuk, Iowa.

Walter S. Penfield, attorney-at-law, Washington, D. C. is in Shanghai on business this week. Mr. Penfield represents the China Mail Steamship Company and several other firms interested in business in Far East.

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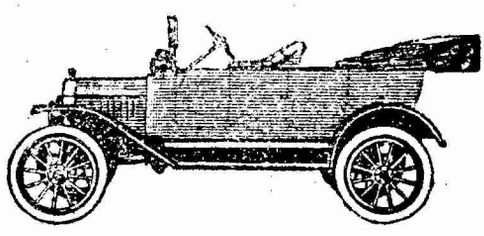

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Geo. B. Haynes, General Passenger Agent, Chicago

H. Y. Moh, proprietor of the Hou Sung Cotton Mill, Shanghai, and other cotton mills in various parts of China, has been appointed by the Chinese government as a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference at Honolulu in October.

L. C. Perry of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, is leaving for Hankow on Saturday, August 26, where he has been transferred to the branch office. Mr. Perry has been secretary of the American University Club while in Shanghai.

D. J. Lewis, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, who was recently operated on for mastoid of the ear, at a hospital in Soochow, is reported to be making satisfactory progress and will resume his duties about September 1.

Dwight Grady, previously with the *Manila Times*, (P. I.), and *China Press* (Shanghai), who has been director of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, during past two years has recently been made secretary-manager of the Dried Fruit Association of California. Mr. Grady accompanied the delegation of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on their tour of the Far East last fall.

William F. Carey, according to an announcement received from New York, is the newly elected president of the China Society of America, New York. Mr. Carey was formerly in Peking for the Siems-Carey Company. R. M. McElroy of Princeton University was elected managing-director of the society and has started to reorganize and refinance the society with a view of having it take a more active interest in Chinese affairs. Prof. McElroy is planing to make a trip to China to get in touch with things Chinese and renew acquaintances made when exchange professor at Peking.

Recently the weather bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture received a marine report to the effect that Desert of Sahara dust had reached New York. It is known that dust is oftentimes carried long distances, but not usually in quantities sufficiently large for identification. A sample of the dust settled on the decks of the Dutch steamer *Yildum* when 250 miles out at sea and was sent to the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C. and identified as the dust undoubtedly blown from the Sahara Desert. Two days later a British steamer *Dundrennan*, more than 1,500 miles out at sea, observed the same phenomenon.

Recent arrangements have been made in New York for closer cooperation between U. S. banks and commercial houses throughout the country in procuring and exchanging credit information on foreign houses, according to G. McRoberts of the International, General Electric Company, and chairman of the supervisory committee of the Foreign Interchange Bureau of the Nat'l Association of Credit Men, New York. For the past three years American exporters have been clearing their foreign credit information through this bureau, but for reasons it has not been practical to admit banks to membership on same basis as mercantile houses. Many thousands of dollars will be saved annually both by the banks as well as exporters on this basis. The bureau, which is non-profit making, has at the present time, 120,000 foreign firms on its list.

# News from North China

General Higashi, Military Attache of the Japanese Legation at Peking, has been transferrd to the command of the forts at Shimonoseki. He has been promoted to be Lieutenant-General.

The Chinese government has received an invitation from the British government to participate in the international navigation conference to be held at London in the coming autumn. The government has accepted the invitation, and will send a delegate over to participate at the conference.

A. A. Joffe, Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Envoy of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, was received by Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Tuesday at 4 o'clock in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and had one hour's conversation with the Minister. Mr. Joffe was accompanied by A. K. Paikess, and Professor A. I. Ivanoff.

W. J. Lye, the chief appraiser of the examining branch of the Maritime Customs service at Tientsin is retiring. His associates on Tuesday morning gathered in their club room to bid farewell to him. He joined the Customs Service in May 1887, having served in most of the China treaty ports, and attained his present rank in June 1918. Mr. Lye is understood to have decided to reside in Tientsin and spend his remaining days in China.

The Diplomatic Body has approved the release of $500,000 from the Customs funds for the payment of the police and soldiery in Peking. Their consent was secured upon the representation of the newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo. It was feared that the

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Peking policy and soldiery who had not been paid for some time might be affected by the report of the recent mutiny at Peiyuan. The disbursement of $500,000 or a portion of it would insure order for Peking.

The movement for equal rights for women is now spreading to the provinces according to the *Chung Mei News Agency*. The agency states that a great number of associations have answered the call from Peking, among them being the Social Welfare Association of Shanghai, Hankow and Hangchow, and the Women's Union of Nanking. An executive committee in Peking has been selected, with Mrs. V. K. Koo, Mrs. Hsiung Hsi-ling, Mrs. C. T. Wang and Mrs. F. T. Sung as honorary members.

Dr. George W. Twomey, who has for the last year been surgeon at Tsing Hua College, Peking, has moved his residence to Tientsin, where he has opened his office as physician and surgeon, in the Belmont Hotel building. Dr. Twomey has had wide experience in his profession, having served for six years in the medical corps of the United States Army, and also in charge of sanitation work for the American Red Cross in Shantung and Shansi, as well as private practice in the United States.

Dr. Li Yuin Tsao, physician in charge of the Peiyang Woman's Hospital in Tientsin, died of cerebral hemorrhage on the afternoon of August 14, and the funeral service was held on Wednesday in the same hospital. Dr. Tsao was the sister of Y. S. Tsao, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Y. S. Tsao, formerly secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai. Three weeks ago, her sister, Miss Faung Yuin Tsao, the first Chinese woman who graduated in an American college, while visiting with her, died in her hospital, and the grief affected her already poor health considerably. Dr. Tsao succumbed to the attack of apoplexy in three days.

A Mandate was issued on Wednesday evening appointing Chang Ying-hua as Vice-Minister of Finance and Chief Inspector of the Salt administration. He will soon be appointed Acting Minister of Finance in the absence of Kao Ling-wei, who is sick at Tientsin. With the exception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of War, the Minister of Communications, the Minister of Navy, all the other Ministries are being headed by Vice-Ministers. It appears difficult to get good Chinese to be Ministers now-a-days. Men with principles are reluctant to join the cabinet in any capacity while those who are anxious to hold high positions get a chance to get in so to speak.

Japanese journalists in Tientsin have turned the tables on their Chinese fellow-craftsmen, who long have advocated opium prohibition and accused the Japanese of smuggling opium into China. They reported that four Chinese journalists of Tientsin were arrested in the Japanese concession on Tuesday night on a charge of smoking opium and gambling in the residence of Chin Feng-hou, former editor of the *Social Welfare* and that the other three men under arrest were Meng Chin-hou, editor of the *Hsin Min Yi Pao*, Yu I-wu, on the staff of the Chinese *Peking and Tientsin Times* and Chin Yuan-hou, formerly on the staff of the *Social Welfare*. Mr. Meng is a member of the International Anti-Opium Association.

The foreign legations, including the office of the dean of the Diplomatic Body in Peking denied all knowledge of a note alleged to have been sent by the dean to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs asking three specific questions as to the present position of the Central government. The story of the alleged note was published in the Chinese press on August 14. According to the Chinese press report, the three questions demanded were: 1. What is the Chinese government going to do with Chang Tso-ling's seizure of the salt revenues of the three Eastern provinces which have been pledged for the service of the Reorganization Loan. 2. Whether it has given up its right of negotiating with the foreign powers concerning affairs in Manchuria. 3. Whether the Central government is capable of giving protection to foreign property and life in China in view of many mutinies that have taken place in several places of late.

Peking, August 19. 1922.

# News from Central China

The arrival in Hankow of the *Sophie Richmers*, the first German steamer to touch the port of Hankow since the war, has aroused considerable interest in local shipping circles.

Owing to the river bank between Hankow and Kiukiang being flooded by the high water, all of Jardine, Matheson's steamers from Hankow to Shanghai will sail at day light instead of 9 p. m. until further notice. The tie-up of China Merchants steamers at Shanghai on acccount of the strike is causing inconvenience in Hankow shipping circles.

The *U. S. S. Villalobos*, which has been in port for several weeks, left Hankow for up river on last Thursday, August 17, presumably in connection with the impending crisis in Chungking and Szechuen at large. The foreign gunboats

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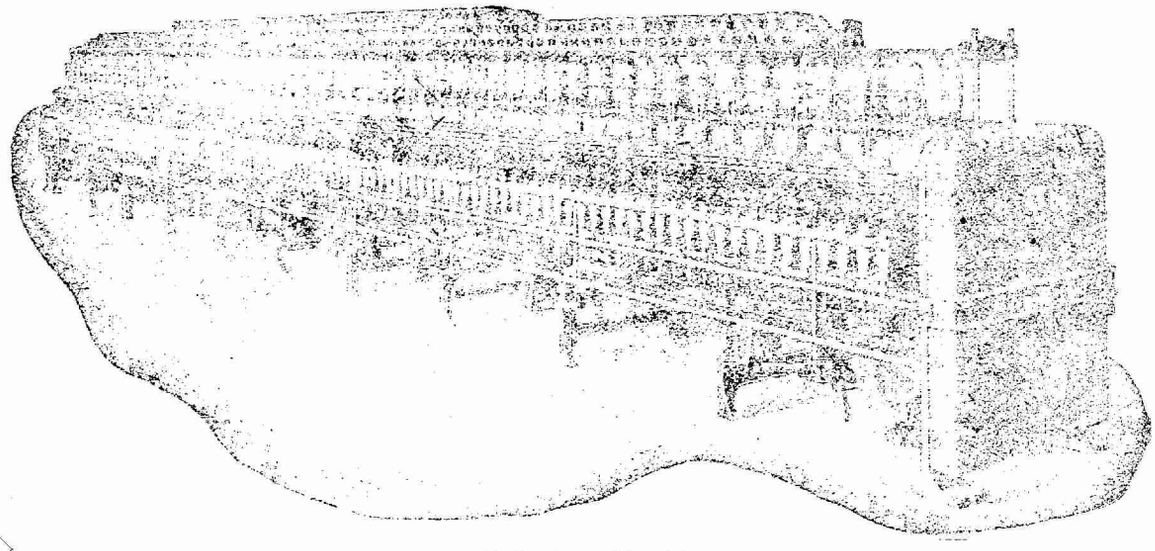

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now in port at Hankow are *Woodlark*, (British), *Quiros* (American), *Ermanno Carlotto*, (Italian), and *Suma*, (Japanese), The *U. S. S. Palos* left Hankow for down river on August 18.

The Yangtse River which is now approaching the level of the bund in Hankow is steadily rising at the rate of about four inches a day. A heavy freshet is reported from Ichang due to the torrential rains in Szechuen. Most of the vessels, including those of foreign companies, at Chungking have temporarily decided to tie up until the waters fall again, although several steamers owned by Chinese are compelled to transport troops between Ichang and Chungking.

Relief measures for sufferers of the recent looting and burning of Kiukiang are being taken up by Nanchang officials. and leading gentry and organizations in Kiukiang. Many shops in the burned area are now resuming business, but unceasing efforts are being made by Kiukiang merchants for satisfactory reparations being taken by the government. General Tsai Chen-hsun of Nanchang has contributed $3,000 for the relief fund, and his subordinates are trying to raise from contributions $10,000 for the benefit of sufferers.

Chinese vessels as well as those flying foreign flags on the Ichang-Chungking run are molested by ill-disciplined troops of Szechuen. The N. K. K. office in Hankow has received a telegram this week stating that the Japanese steamer, *Yungyang Maru*, was fusilladed by troops from both banks while proceeding from Ichang to Chungking. The accident occurred at Wanhsien, where the troops responsible for the firing are believed to be under the impression that the Japanese boat was carrying northern troops into Szechuen. A Japanese chief engineer was reported to have been wounded.

Confidential information received in official circles at Wuchang from General Wu Pei-fu at Loyangfu reveals that General Wu is still trying to urge the president at Peking to remain in office. But, if the president finally decides to quit General Wu suggests that it will be necessary to elect a committee from among the Cabinet ministers to carry on the government until such time as the constitution has been drafted and adopted so that election of a new president may be effected. General Wu adds that he would be glad at all times to receive helpful suggestion and advice from Tuchuns in China.

To a representative of one of the Japanese newspapers in Hankow, Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Wuchang is alleged to have admitted that northern troops are proceeding to attack Szechuen. The reason for this action, says the Tuchun, is that the traffic between Ichang and Wanhsien is now absolutely held up by robbers and bandits whom the Szechuen government, owing to the civil war, became powerless to suppress. If the northern troops do not take drastic action to exterminate these bandits, Hupeh merchants are bound to suffer heavy losses through the blockade of trade.

Governor Chao Heng-ti of Changsha, Hunan, has received a threatening warning from Kuomingtang leaders resident in Shanghai advising him to take drastic measures to frustrate General Wu Pei-fu's efforts to despatch troops to Szechuen which will possibly fight General Liu Chen-hsun's Kuomingtang forces now in Chungking. General Tang Chi-yao, Governor of Yunnan, has received the same telegram from Shanghai where Kuomingtang made it understood to the Hunan and Yunnan governors that once northerners get hold of Szechuen, southwestern provinces could hardly maintain their independence any longer.

The Hupeh Provincial Assembly of Wuchang received a telegram yesterday from Dr. Sun Yat-sen announcing his safe arrival in Shanghai where he is now living in his own house in the French concession. He declares in the telegram that his recent defeat at Canton was entirely due to the lack of unity among the Kuomingtang party. He declares that as long as General Chen Chiung-ming and Wu Pei-fu continue their intrigue for power and gains, there can be no hope for reunification or even peace in the separate provinces. From now Dr. Sun says that he will devote his life to bringing about the destruction and downfall of Generals Chen Chiung-ming and Wu Pei-fu.

The southern forces in Kiangsi under General Li Lieh-chun have recently been utterly defeated through the simultaneous attack by Commander Tsai Chen-hsun and General Chen Chiung-ming from Nanchang and Canton. The success of the attack of General Li's troops is largely through the action of General Chen Chiung-ming, whose forces attack Li in the rear from the Canton side. Part of these routed troops have escaped into Hunan, while others have retreated into Fukien. General Tsai Chen-hsun has telegraphed to the authorities of Fukien and Hunan requesting them not to harbor these war refugees, and urging them to take steps to disarm all such troops as they may arrest in the near future.

A telegram was received from General Sun Chuen-fang, Defence Commissioner of the upper Yangtze, that his troo have already reached Patung on August 17, and part of th

have already advanced as far as Kweichowfu. General Sun believes that in view of the retreat of General Yang Sen from Chungking and the occupation of the latter by troops of General Liu Chen-hsun, severe fighting will take place the next week. Although foreign consulates at Hankow have not yet given out any notice giving precaution about the upper Yangtze, Chinese authorities foresee that a time of considerable danger is likely to set in for foreign shipping on the upper river and that foreigners proceeding to Chungking are liable to meet with many difficulties before arriving at their destination.

The land renters meeting at Kuling was recently held in the headquarters of the temporary auditorium with Dr. Graham, in the chair. The council's report was carried through by P. Maslin and Mr. Webster who were appointed secretaries. Exception was taken by several land renters for the excess of capital expenditure which was laid out by the Council for various equipment and works in Kuling. This was explained by S. H. Littell, chairman of the Kuling Council, who stated that these expenditures had been laid out as investments which would bring returns without fail. The work of the Kuling sanitary commission and the Kuling medical association was next discussed and it was proposed that support should be given them, so that they could keep on their useful work for the Kuling community.

The annual Kuling convention week was successfully concluded recently with J. W. Wilson of Hankow in the chair for all the sessions and W. H. Watson conducting the morning prayers. Chinese speakers covered subjects as follows: P. Chuan, on survey volume; Z. T. Koo, Y. M. C. A. national committee on national Christian Council; Dr. T. T. Lew, dean of the Theological school of Peking University, on a resume of the literary movement in China; Miss Fan, on the place of women in the development of the Chinese Church. Other speakers were Dr. A. C. Dixon, of Los Angeles, P. W. Mills, of the Hankow Y. M. C. A.; Rev. G. G. Warren, of the Wesleyan Mission, Changsha; Mrs. Gillies, of the China Inland Mission, Kiangchow, Shanghai; and Miss Hodge, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Mission Board who is now visiting China.

# News from South China

Elsley Zeitlyn was on August 8, admitted to practise as a barrister in the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

The vigilant search for politicians and others suspected of being friendly to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his party or giving them assistance is creating a reign of terror in Canton and other towns formerly under the control of Kuomintang.

The cargo-boatmen strike in Hongkong has up to August 7, not yet been settled. The rice junks usually carry on traffic between Hongkong and Canton, but present situation in the latter port having rendered many of them idle, they are helping to unload the ships.

Chan Lim-pak, president of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, and others are organizing a mining company, under the name of Ti-li, to operate a coal and oil mine in a region between the Yuyunhsien in Kwangtung and Ichang in Hunan. They call for a capital of $1,000,000.

The *coup d'etat* carried out by Chen Chiung-ming's followers against Dr. Sun Yat-sen, president of the constitutionalist government, June 16 last, has not caused so great an exodus from Canton as first believed. According to police census, there are still 1,305,000 residents in the city.

A fatal explosion occurred in the engine room of the Russian steamship *Indighirka* early morning of August 7, in the Hainan Straits. Among the wounded brought to Hongkong by the *s. s. Hoi Ping* were two Russian engineers and a Chinese fireman, who succumbed to their injuries soon after their arrival.

General Tang Chi-yao, leading militarist controlling Yunnan, is organizing an aviation corps. In his announcement, any graduate of aviation schools possessing a certificate from the international aviation association or person having served in a factory manufacturing flying machines may apply.

Reports from the West River districts of Kwangtung state that since the beginning of August the water there has risen nearly twenty-five feet, causing much damage to the lower banks and destroying crops. Appeals have been received by the Conservancy Board and the charitable institutions for relief.

In answer to the criticism of the Hongkong people relative to the failure of the Canton government vessels to go to the aid of Swatow on its disaster after the typhoon of August 2, the Cantonese had no excuse to offer, except that they have had no government worthy of the name since the beginning of the disturbance last June 16.

Plans are being made in Canton to raise funds for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Swatow and vicinity,

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where a typhoon on August 2, caused the destruction of several towns and a death of nearly 30,000 persons. The details of the extent of the damage and suffering are gradually reaching Canton. The absence of many influential citizens from the community because of the present military and political disturbance has rendered effective drive for funds exceedingly difficult.

A weekly will be issued in Canton by the anti-Portuguese movement. A society of former residents of Macao has been organized here to promote the boycott of Macao by discouraging the return of former residents there. The trouble began last May 31, when the Macao police fired on a crowd of Chinese who gathered around a police station to demand the release of an arrested Chinese. On August 2, seven places in Macao were damaged by bombs alleged to be thrown by Chinese laborers as a warning against those returning to that port.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, president of the constitutional government at Canton until the *coup d'etat* of Chen Chiung-ming June 16 last, left Canton afternoon of August 9, on board a British gunboat, *Moorhen* for Hongkong whence he was to sail for Shanghai. He has been advised to lea ve Canton for the time being because of his health and the necessity of reorganizing his army and party before any success of his restoration to power can be realized. It would be very unju st to the Cantonese to believe that they have discounted the labor of their patriotic leader. His departure was forced by a faction of his former army who opposed his northern expedition against Peking and his dismissal of Chen Chiung-ming from the civil governorship of Kwangtung and not by the public opinion of his fellow provincials. His withdrawl from active local poljtics at present will assure an armistice, it is expected; but the question of final settlement will not be answered for some time to come.

H. W.

Canton, August 10, 1922.

# The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, August 16, to Wednesday, August 23.)

Wu Pei-fu, President Li, and Dr. W. W. Yen seem no longer the men of the hour, since Sun Yat-sen the president of South China has come into the limelight with his various manifestos, which seems to be the significant news event during the week under review. The report of possible rapproachment between General Wu Pei-fu and Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been the cause of much speculation in political circles where the move came somewhat as a surprise. M. Yoffe, Chief Envoy of the Moscow Soviet government to China, has got some of the attention in the Capital away from the present cabinet crisis since his arrival, by informing the Chinese they are suppressed by capitalist countries and should start active anti-foreign propaganda. He proposes that all countries in the Far East should get together and discuss common measures of mutual preservation.

It is extremely difficult to keep in touch with the conflicting Cabinet crises in Peking with the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and Minister of Finance announcing as well as handing in their resignations, with substitutes suggested to fill the vacancies, each week. It seems since General Wu Pei-fu has been in the background, most of his men are leaving the Capital. Kao En-hung, one of his selections has been practically driven out of the Peking government, and before leaving almost signed the world away, when he signed a note promising to produce $1,000,000 for them at the end of this month. The crowds which gathered around the Ministry of Communications were supposedly teachers.

According to *The Peking Leader*, the reasons given for the tottering of the latest Cabinet is summed up in the following paragraph:

"Through want of statesmanship on the part of the Premier, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, on the one hand, and sheer poverty on the other, a new political situation has been precipitated culminating in the teachers' demand for the payment of their arrears, the Kiangsi gentry's demand for the recall of General Tsai Cheng-hsun from Kiangsi and the president's refusal to sign the Mandate appointing Lin Hsi-kwan as the acting Civil Governor of Kansu. All these important events took place on Thursday, and as a result the Premier is again talking of resigning, the Minister of Communications has fled to Tientsin and the acting Minister of the Interior, Sun Tan-lin, is refusing to attend Cabinet meetings any more. To all intents and purposes the new Cabinet is tottering, although it has been formed not many days.

"As might be expected ambitious politicians are delighted over this sudden turn in the political situation, and members of the Cheng Hsueh Hui and the Yiyu Hsueh are said to be preparing to put up a stubborn fight for privileges against all

classes of opponents. Lu Hsin, the newly appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, whom General Wu Pei-fu recently described as a "scoundrel and swindler" in a private telegram to a member of the Cabinet, suddenly assumed office two days ago, to the surprise of Chiang Tien-tou, who had just been appointed by a Chihling Mandate to take charge of the affairs of the Ministry.

"Mr. Lu is said to be a staunch follower of Tang Shao-yi and his abrupt entry into the Ministry of Agriculture is said to be backed up the Cheng Hsueh Hui, whose leader, Chang Yao-tseng, seems at present to have so gained the ears of President Li Yuan-hung that the latter appears to be carrying on a campaign solely for Chang's benefit."

Reports seem to come thick and fast to the capital regarding fighting in the various surrounding provinces. Details for the immediate retirement of the Second Army in Szechuan are attributed to delay in arrival of reinforcements and failure of General Lu Wen-kui to defend Kiangsinhsien. Bandits in Anhui seem to be rife in four districts, and according to *Chung Mei News Agency*, are lawless elements from armies. General Li Lieh-chun's expeditionary forces in Kiangsi are rapidly collapsing and reported to have lost their last stronghold of any consequence in Kiangsi through the capture of Tayuling by Tsai Cheng-hsun's northern troops.

The Hupeh Civil Governorship still seems to be in a muddle and several telegrams have been sent to General Hsiao Yao-nan, the present Military Governor, one of which includes the following information:

"The Province of Hupeh has had a long period of civil strife and last year the people tried their best to overthrow Civil Governor Wang in the hope of reorganizing the Provincial government. As a result Wang was removed and you took his place, consequently you were expected to carry out your duties in accordance with your conscience, for which the people have a great respect. All they want is a Governor to perform his duties so that he will be an example to the people. Hupeh should be run for its own natives."

Rumors to the effect that Sun Yat-sen may proceed to the North to confer with Northern officials regarding reunification of China seem to be materializing in every way. A recent telegram from Wu Pei-fu relating his full acceptance of Dr. Sun's latest manifesto, is recorded in a late issue of the *China Press*, and reads as follows:

"Complete acceptance and approval of the manifesto that Dr. Sun Yat-sen issued last Wednesday is given by Gen. Wu Pei-fu in a telegram received in Shanghai, August 21, from the Chihli chieftain by the delegates who are representing him here. The message was addressed to Gen. Sun Yueh who presented the information it contained to Dr. Sun yesterday.

"In accepting Doctor Sun's manifesto General Wu endorses the convocation of the old parliament on the basis that it shall be permitted to function free from all external influences. In his message General Wu also endorses specifically other lines of policy laid down by Doctor Sun as essential in this manifesto. In particular the Chihli leader pledges himself to support the project advocated by Doctor Sun for establishment of local self-government or self-government of districts as opposed to the feudal system of provincial autonomy through which tuchuns are supreme."

One of the foreign advisers to the President's office in Peking investigated the questions of the Peking-Mukden Railway and the Manchuria Salt administration, and according to *Reuter's Service*, a conclusion was come to with Chang Tso-lin, director of Manchurian affairs:

"He states that after a great deal of discussion General Chang Tso-lin has consented to return all rolling stock and allow the resumption of ordinary traffic on one condition which he communicated this morning to the president and which will be available for publication as soon as the matter has been considered by the government.

"Regarding the salt question the position is more complicated, General Chang Tso-lin's stand being that inasmuch as other provinces are retaining their salt collections and that Fengtien has remitted $4,800,000 this year to the central government it will require a special salt conference in Peking of all the provinces to secure general resumption of payments."

General Dietrichs seems to favor the former monarchy and is placed at the head of the government in Vladivostok. A meeting recently called to elect a dictator declared itself in favor of a restoration of Imperial Russia, voting that power to appoint a chief executive in Vladivostok lay solely with the Romanov House. The recent Bolshevist Mission enroute from Russia to Peking seems to include nearly as many women and children as men. The impression in general is that they are getting out of Russia to be in safety abroad in case of emergency and out of the twenty-five members of the mission, at least twenty are Jews with pure Russian names. Several Councillors of A. A. Yoffe's staff plenipotentiary to China have not arrived in Peking, thus far but are expected shortly.


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Japan still seems to be troubled as to what her financial policy toward China will be. However, the gist of official declaration is that the Japanese government has adhered to the policy of non-interference in China's domestic affairs since the days of the old Cabinet. Japanese opposition is due, however, to her support of General Chang Tso-lin. The *Jiji* says the following regarding her financial policy toward China:

"The prevalence of this misunderstanding among the Chinese and other foreigners seems to have convinced the Tokyo government of the necessity of once more declaring Japan's attitude. That non-interference in China's domestic affairs and impartiality toward all parties in China are the guiding principles of Japan's policy toward China has been proclaimed by the Japanese government on so many occasions in the past that it may seem quite superfluous to make a similar proclamation at the present time. But some foreigners as well as Chinese are not only forgetful of the Japanese government but are apt to deliberately put a distorted construction upon Japan's attitude. Such being the case, it is quite warranted that this policy of the Japanese government should be affirmed from time to time."

Much importance is attached to the agriculture Congress to be held in Manila during August, and while the shipping strike is now in progress this will tend to lessen some of the attendance, coastguard boats have been chartered to bring in the farmers from the various coast ports. One of the main discussions to be taken up at this Congress will be the question of a protective tariff on certain agricultural products, which is now in force in the U. S.

The Philippines are already taking steps to excel at the next Far Eastern Olympic games, and if records count for anything the delegation of athletes sent to Osaka this year will be superior in every department to the ones sent to Shanghai during the last session of games.

## GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

*August 16.* Railroad strike in U. S. enters new phase when crews on train desert the trains in the desert towns, leaving passengers, freight and mails marooned, according to San Francisco dispatch.——London report says as far as the question of Reparations is concerned, the inter-Allied Conference has broken down.——Report from London says twenty-five members of League of Nations including principal European countries together

with Germany, China, Japan, India, Siam and British colonies. accept system of certificates recommending strong fight against opium,——Cleveland, Ohio (U. S.) report says president of united mine workers of America, accept invitation to meet with mine owners for conference.

*August 17.* London and Paris reports blame breakdown of Reparations Conference on the various delegates attending. ——Cleveland Ohio report says bituminous coal strike is ended and operators controling 60,000,000 tons of union output will sign agreement.——Rome report says Cabinet decides to withdraw martial law and will entrust maintenance order to civil authorities.

*August 18.* Paris dispatch says Cabinet will not recognize any moratorium and France may act alone in collection of reparations.——A result of the drastic cut in passenger rates to South America is the beginning of a very stringent shipping competition.——New York dispatch says railway executives accept invitation from four railway brotherhoods, who are acting as mediators to meet on August 17 in New York to reach a settlement.

*August 19.* London dispatches reporting on U. S. railway strike report President Harding intends recruiting army strength of 500,000 in the event of failure of railway strikers and executives to reach decision.——New York report says U. S. Senate passes final stages of Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill at record speed.——London report says Stockholm plans sending a Swedish scientist to explore Thibet next year.

*August 20.* Washington report says Harding in addressing Congress urged a national investigation into the conduct of the coal industry with a view to constructive recommendations.——London report says J. O. Bland still sticks to original idea of uselessness of Chinese education abroad.

*August 20.* Advices from Washington state revised draft of Tariff Bill which recently passed the Senate will be sent to a conference of both houses.——The epoch making character of flights of motorless airplanes or sailplanes in the Rohen Hills in Germany shows aviator cruising in all directions at a height of 600 feet for an hour and three quarters.

# Economic and Financial Condition during July 1922

*Compiled by the Chinese American Bank of Commerce Shanghai Branch*

The general stagnation of trade in China was intensified during the month under review, and the inactivity referred to imports as well as to exports. The political situation in China has not been clarified yet, and a satisfactory solution of the many complicated problems seems far off. The further decline in the value of many European currencies naturally had its direct effects on China's exports.

In our reports for the past few months we have had cause to point to the excellent crop prospects all over the country. These prospects have been realised regarding all those products which have been harvested already. Reliable news from Manchuria confirm that the Three Eastern Provinces are having bumper crops this year of soya beans, wheat, kaoliang and sugar beet. This last commodity is a comparatively new agricultural product in China, but one which promises to stay and gain in importance. The past year has witnessed considerable imports of wheat from the Pacific Coast into Manchuria. This year we are likely to see a surplus (for export from Manchuria) of 400,000 tons of wheat.

Estimates regarding the harvest of linseeds in North China and of sesamum seeds in Central China are very optimistic.

Europe certainly needs China's raw products, but it appears doubtful whether Europe is capable of buying as much as China can conveniently spare. A large portion of Europe has to face very complicated financial problems which, in most cases, are entangled with political questions of a serious kind. A solution of part of these difficulties would mean a very brisk export from China.

The month of July has witnessed a heavy setback to the local cotton spinning industry. This line was the most flourishing industrial enterprise in China, and the past few years have witnessed unbroken prosperity to the cotton industry in China. We believe that the setback is of a temporary nature only and will not last longer than a few months. The price of yarn dropped considerably during July. We estimate that at the end of that month stocks to the extent of 80,000 bales had accumulated at Shanghai. Imports of cotton yarn from Japan into China, previously contracted for, dwindled down to about 15,000 bales in course of the month, as compared with 45,000 bales imported in June.

The foreign trade of the United States was:

| | *June 1922* | | *May 1922* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports: | $260,000,000 | against | $254,000,000 |
| Exports: | $334,000,000 | ,, | $308,000,000 |

out of which with China:

| | *June* | | *May* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports from China: | $ 9,700,000 | against | $8,000,000 |
| Exports to China: | $11,000,000 | ,, | $8,700,000 |

and the total direct trade between U.S.A. and China for the 1st half of 1922 was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports from China: | G. $55,500,000 |
| Exports to China: | G. $53,500,000 |

The total foreign trade of the United States for the financial year ended 30th June 1922 was:

| | *1922* | | *1921* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports: | G. $2,608,000,000 | against | G. $3,664,000,000 |
| Exports: | G. $3,770,000,000 | ,, | G. $6,516,000,000 |
| Surplus | G. $1,162,000,000 | ,, | G. $2,852,000,000 |

The foreign trade of British India was:

| | *June* | | *May* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports: | Rps. 20.90.00.000 | against | Rps. 19.06.00.000 |
| Exports: | ,, 19.61.00.000 | ,, | ,, 25.99.00.000 |

The value of Japan's foreign trade was:

| | *July* | | *June* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports: | Yen 142,000,000 | against | Yen 157,194,000 |
| Exports: | ,, 144,000,000 | ,, | ,, 146,366,000 |

out of which with China

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imports: | Yen | 12,759,000 | against Yen | 8,213,000 |
| Exports: | ,, | 23,707,000 | ,, ,, | 27,631,000 |

The value of Great Britain's foreign trade was:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imports: | £ | 81,750,000 | against | £ 84,298,000 |
| Exports: | £ | 60,400,000 | ,, | £ 52,145,000 |

*Silver and Exchange:*

The month of July witnessed a further decline in the price of silver from 36½d to 35⅛d and of the official quotations from 3/7 to 3/5½ for £, and from 79¼ to 77 in G$. The weakness of silver, though not very pronounced, was caused by plentiful stocks of sycee and dollars at Shanghai, by the absence of trade and by the tendency on the part of Chinese speculators to buy, thus adding to their overbought position. We estimate that the latter must have reached £1,800,000 by the end of July. The mint in Hangchow, in course of July, resumed coining big dollars, but the output there is too small to influence silver.

The total amount of American mined silver bought by the U.S. Mint under the provisions of the Pittman Act by the end of July was 119 848,506 oz.

Records of local rates for July are as follows:

| | *Average* | *Highest* | *Lowest* |
|---|---|---|---|
| G$ | 77¼ | 79½ | 76¾ |
| £ | 3/5¾ | 3/7 | 3/5½ |
| Frs. | 940 | 100 | 900 |
| Rps. | 264¾ | 273 | 260¼ |
| Yen | 62¼ | 60½ | 62¾ |
| Marks | 380 | 450 | 335 |

*Movements of Bar Silver during July:*

*Arrivals at Shanghai:*

| | |
|---|---|
| From London: | 1,970 bars |
| ,, America: | 1,490 ,, |
| Total | 3,460 bars |

*Shipments from Shanghai:*

| | |
|---|---|
| To Hangchow: | 200 bars |
| ,, Yunnan: | 100 ,, |
| | 300 bars |

Shipments from London to Shanghai during July amount to £184,000:—in value.

Shipments from America to Shanghai and Hongkong during July amounted to (value):

G$4, 751,000 to Shanghai
" I, 024,000 to Hongkong

Total movements of bar silver from and to the U. S. A. were as follows:

| | June | | May |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exports: | G$ 6,000,000 | against | G$ 5,677,000 |
| Imports: | " 6,345,000 | " | G$ 5,512,000 |

*Cross Rates:*

Records for July:

| | Highest | Lowest |
|---|---|---|
| £—G$ | 445⅛ | 442½ |
| £—Frs | 56.75 | 52.70 |
| £—Mks | 2705 | 1666 |
| £—Tls | 72,375 | 71.60 |

## Weekly Cotton Market Report

*By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son*

*China Cotton.*—Although there has been a rather general tendency to minimize the damage done by the typhoon that was passing through from the mouth of the Yangtse Valley to Chingkiang and the Chekiang province when we were writing our last report, the weekly weather report and the want of rain show its seriousness.

There are a great many complaints against insufficient rain along the greater part of the valley, Shensi, Shansi, Shasi, and Honan.

On the whole, regarding the crop news of the week, unless climatic conditions improve within the next couple of days, we are of the opinion that the outlook leans decidedly towards an impairment of the general prospects rather than towards a general improvement.

The general tendency during the past week cannot be said to have indicated any change where the situation in its essential features is concerned. Nine-tenths of the trading of the week has been done in the swapping of contracts among members of the cotton exchange and among outside local professionals. Domestic mills, instead of contributing to the aggregate making of the market, have been conspicious by their absence, and there has been no change in the other general conditions of the market. We, therefore, continue to feel that purchases on easy spot are advisable.

*Yarn.*—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the yarn market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and ended with a steady tendency at the close of the week. Some 5,000 to 6,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Szechuen, Canton, Newchwang, Hankow, Kiangse, Wuhu, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Swatow and over 1,000 bales direct business with the mills has been recorded at very fancy prices. Deliveries have been excellent.

Liverpool, August 17, 1922.

*Liverpool Market:—*

Middling American, Spot .....12.70 Pence
" " October.....12.00 "
" " January.....11.78 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, August 17, 1922.

*New York Market:*—October .....21.70 Cents
December .....21.73 "
January .....21.52 "
March.....21.58 "
May .....21.55 "
Spot .....22.00 "
Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, August 17, 1922.

*Bombay Market:—*

Broach, F. G. August .....Rps. 502 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan..... " 342 " "
Fine Oomra, Sept..... " 436 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

*Shanghai Market:—*

Tungchow, November/December/January Tls. 29.25
Shanghai, November/December ..... " 28.50
M-ginned, November/December ..... " 28.50
Taichong, November/December ..... " 29.00
Market:—*Steady.*

## Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 16th, 1922.

*By Maitland, Fearon and Brand*

Exchange:—Silver in London is quoted at 35d. ready being ⅛d up since this day last week, the forward price at 34⅞d. is unchanged. The market until to-day has continued to sag but buying orders from China doubtless covering local speculative operations seem to have put a stop temporarily to the downward movement.

T/T on London has remained officially unchanged throughout the week at 3/4½d. with business doing well above this quotation.

The market locally has displayed more activity, but as there is practically no demand from importers and as, with the exception of a fair quantity of Franc paper placed towards the end of last week exports still remain dull, operations have been largely confined to speculators. Gold dealers have been endeavoring during the past few days to reduce their overbought sterling position, but with no cover offering this has not been easy and rates have consequently hardened considerably.

The market closes firm under this speculative influence with sellers of sterling T/T at 3/5½d near and 3/5⅝d. forward. Gold Dollars are offering at 77½. Local stocks of silver continue to increase.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 39,790,000 an increase of Tls. 2,436,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 34,660,000 an increase of $ 420,000.
Estimated value Tls. 64,745,000 as against Tls. 44,920,000 held at this time last year.

| | Average rates for July | Thurs. Aug. 10 | Friday Aug. 11 | Sat. Aug. 12 | Mon Aug. 14 | Tuesday Aug. 15 | Wed. Aug. 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk's selling rates | | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* |
| T/T London | 3/5 719 | 3/4½ | 3/4½ | 3/4½ | 3/4½ | 3/4½ | 3/4½ |
| D/Ditto " | — | 3/4⅝ | 3/4⅝ | 3/4⅝ | 3/4⅝ | 3/4⅝ | 3/4⅝ |
| 4m/s " | — | 3/5 | 3/5 | 3/5 | 3/5 | 3/5 | 3/5 |
| T/T India | 264 771 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 | 258 |
| T/T France | 938.958 | 935 | 945 | 945 | 920 | 940 | 940 |
| T/T N Y. | 77.281 | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| T/T H'kong | 75.000 | 75⅜ | 75⅜ | 75⅜ | 75⅜ | 75⅜ | 75⅜ |
| T/T Japan | 62.240 | 64 | 64 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| T/T Batavia | 203.542 | 197½ | 197 | 197 | 196½ | 196½ | 196½ |
| T/T Straits | 67.187 | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| Bk's buying rates | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A | 3 8 219 | 3/7 | 3/7 | 3/7 | 3/7 | 3/7 | 3/7 |
| 4m/s " D/P | | 3/7¼ | 3/7¼ | 3/7¼ | 3/7¼ | 3/7¼ | 3/7¼ |
| 6m/s " " | 3. 8 719 | 3/7⅛ | 3/7⅛ | 3/7⅛ | 3/7⅛ | 3/7⅛ | 3/7⅛ |
| 4m/s " " | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P | 988.938 | 985 | 995 | 995 | 970 | 990 | 990 |
| 4m/s N.Y. Lc. | 81.281 | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| 4m/s " Docs | — | 79⅜ | 79⅜ | 79⅜ | 79⅜ | 79⅜ | 79⅜ |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. | Aug. 10 | Aug. 11 | Aug. 12 | Aug. 14 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bullion.** | | | | | | |
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence. | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34½ | 35 |
| | G. $.69 | G. $.69 | G. $. 68⅜ | G. $ 68⅝ | G. $. 68½ | G. $. .69⅜ |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch ..... | Tls. 309⁰⁰ | Tls. 309⁰⁰ | Tls. 309⁷⁰ | Tls. 306⁰⁰ | Tls. 305⁰⁰ | Tls. 303⁵⁰ |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch) | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100 | 72.1375 | 72.10 | 72 05 | 72 1375 | 72.225 | 72.225 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney) | 1½% | 1½% | 1% | 1½% | 1½% | 1½%. |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day. | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 3% | London on Paris | T/T 55 64 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 4½% | London on Germany | T/T 4640 |
| London open Market rate of Discount | 3 m/s. 2⅛% | New York on London | T/T 4461 |
| " " | 4 m/s. 2⅛% | Bombay on London | T/T 1/3⅝ |
| " " | 6 m/s. 2⅛% | Hongkong on " | T/T 2/6⅛ |
| | | Yokohama " " | T/T 2/1⅝ |

# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Returns of the Shanghai Customs

*(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate July Tael 1.14 equals Gold $1)*

*S. S. President McKinley*, from U S.A., June 28

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Copper Ingots | Pls. | 1,680 |
| Bones, Cow | ,, | 300 |
| Cheese | ,, | 6 |
| Cream, Evaporated | ,, | 50 |
| Leather, Patent | ,, | 4 |
| Ginseng: | | |
| Wild | Taels | 960 |
| Crude, 1st Quality | Catties | 420 |
| Beard and Cuttines, 1st quality | ,, | 120 |
| Motor-cars | Pcs. | 20 |
| Timber: | | |
| Softwood, Ordinary Sawn. | Sup. ft | 33,792 |

*S. S Brielle*, from U. S. A., June 28

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron Angles | Pls | 681 |
| Iron Bar Ends | ,, | 1,372 |
| Iron Hoop Cuttings | ,, | 1,260 |
| Iron Plate | ,, | 58,676 |
| Iron Angles, Old | ,, | 10,845 |
| Iron Chains Old | ,, | 16,354 |
| Iron Plates, Old | ,, | 8,876 |
| Iron, Galvanized: | | |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 744 |
| Rosin | ,, | 757 |

*S. S. West Keats*, from U. S. A., June 29

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bones, Cow | Pls | 300 |
| Timber: | | |
| Softwood, Ordinary Sawn | Sup. ft. | 727,274 |
| Softwood, Merchantable | Sup. ft | 104,707 |

*S. S. Keelung*, July 8

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Boston. | | |
| Tea, Black, Kiukiang | Pls. | 359 |
| Carpets | Pcs. | 79 |
| To New York. | | |
| Tea, Black, Shanghai | Pls. | 450 |
| Tea, Black, Kiukiang | ,, | 9 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo | Pls. | 19 |
| Gunpowder, Kiukiang | ,, | 26 |
| Gunpowder, other Ports | ,, | 5 |
| Young Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 43 |
| Young Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 3 |
| Antimony, Regulus | Pls | 1,680 |
| Bristles | ,, | 523 |
| Cotton, Yarn, Waste | ,, | 97 |
| Hair, Horse | ,, | 60 |
| Hair, Horse, Tail | ,, | 50 |
| Oil, Camphor | ,, | 118 |
| Straw Braid, White | ,, | 38 |
| Wool, Sheep's | ,, | 3,506 |
| Skins, Deer | Pcs | 4,082 |
| Skins, Fox | ,, | 200 |

*S.S. President Cleveland*, July

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To San Pedro. | | |
| Carpets | Pcs | 48 |
| To San Francisco | | |
| Silk, Raw, Re-reeled | | |
| White, Shanghai Bls. 5 | Pls | 5 05 |
| Silk Pongees, Shantung | ,, | 4 39 |
| Tea Black, Hankow | ,, | 417 |
| Tea, Black Shanghai | ,, | 126 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo | Pls | 114 |
| Gunpowder other Ports | ,, | 18 |

*S S. Hague Maru*, July 4 from U S A

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brass Sheets | Pls. | 21 |
| Machinery | Hk. Tls. | 409,490 |

*S. S. President McKinley*, July 15

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To San Francisco | | |
| Wool, Sheep's | Pls | 126 |
| To Seattle | | |
| Tea, Black, Kiukiang | Pls | 22 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Young Hyson, other Ports | Pls | 37 |
| Egg Yolk, Dried | ,, | 75 |
| Skins, Badger | Pcs | 220 |
| Skins, Cat | ,, | 460 |
| Skins, Fox | ,, | 300 |
| Skins, Lamb | ,, | 2,723 |
| Skins, Marmot | ,, | 871 |
| Skins, Wolf | ,, | 567 |
| Skins, Crosses, Kid | ,, | 704 |
| To Baltimore. | | |
| Egg, Albumen, Dried | Pls | 128 |
| Egg, Yolk, Dried | ,, | 263 |
| To Boston. | | |
| Wool, Sheep's | Pls. | 98 |
| To Chicago | | |
| Tea, Black, Hankow | Pls. | 41 |
| Tea, Black, Kiukiang | ,, | 69 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo | Pls | 362 |
| Gunpowder, Kiukiang | ,, | 12 |
| Young Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 55 |
| To Newton | | |
| Silk, Waste: | | |
| Shanghai Bls. 11 | Pls | 35.34 |
| To Providence | | |
| Silk, Waste: | | |
| Shanghai, Bls. 16 | Pls. | 50 97 |
| To New York. | | |
| Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: | | |
| White, other Ports, Bls 134 | Pls | 135 34 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai, Bls. 80 | Pls. | 29.28 |
| White, other Ports, Bls. 10. | ,, | 10 00 |
| Silk, Pongees, Shantung | ,, | 4 00 |
| Bristles | ,, | 107 |
| Egg, Yolk, Dried | ,, | 156 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 98 |
| Hair, Horse | ,, | 58 |
| Wool, Sheep's | ,, | 429 |
| Carpets | Pcs | 490 |
| Skins, Badger | ,, | 294 |
| Skins Fox | ,, | 179 |
| Skins, Kid | ,, | 1,392 |
| Skins, Lamb | ,, | 1,294 |
| Skins, Marmot | ,, | 16,250 |
| Skins, Squirrel | ,, | 4,583 |
| Skins, Woif | ,, | 298 |

*S S China*, July 8

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To San Francisco. | | |
| Tea, Black, Hankow | Pls | 66 |
| Tea, Black, Shanghai | ,, | 34 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo | Pls | 181 |
| Young Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 60 |
| Young Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 4 |
| Hyson, Shanghai | ,, | 7 |
| Egg, Albumen, Dried | ,, | 84 |
| Carpets | Pcs. | 16 |


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21-540

# In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, I. A. Landesman.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

*Motion Day.*

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

**Minutes of Recent Proceedings**

*Hearings:*

Aug. 16, 1922, Cause No. 1845, U. S. v. Lampman; arraignment; plea of guilty.
" 16, " " " 1846, U. S. v. Sully; arraignment; plea of guilty.
" 16, " " " 1841, In re T. K. Liu's application for admission to the Bar; report accepted and oath administered.
" 16, " " " 1695, U. S. v. Boyd; oral motion by District Attorney to dismiss.
" 16, " " " 1847, U. S. v. Boyd; arraignment; plea of not guilty; trial begun; witness Chang Yi Pong examined.
" 18, " " " 1847, U. S. v. Boyd; trial continued; witnesses Chang and Yui examined for the prosecution.
" 18, " " " 1437, Coddington & Lamb v. Getz Bros. & Co.; on motion to discontinue.
" 18, " Consular Court Estate, Harris Palmer Jones; on application for authority to close administration.
" 21, " " " 699, In re John A. Bell's Will; on motion for final order of distribution.
" 21, " " " 753, In re Amy Bell's Will; on motion for final order of distribution.

## FLEMING v. UNITED STATES

*(Continued from last week)*

Of a far less scandalous affidavit "with no attempt to state even the source of that information or origin of that belief" the Supreme Court of California said:

> "It may not for one moment be countenanced that, without supporting facts, lawyer or litigant may wantonly charge a judge with corrupt and improper motives, and seek protection from the just consequences of such outrage under the shield of the code provision." [1]

It is well settled that the filing of such an affidavit constitutes direct contempt [2] of court committed in its presence as opposed to merely constructive contempt. Even where the filing of a motion is expressly authorized by statute, the insertion of a non-statutory or insinuating ground is treated as contempt. [3]

In a famous case [4] a woman litigant who, during the reading of a judgment adverse to her, "asked the presiding justice, 'how much he was paid for his opinion'" was summarily adjudged guilty of contempt and imprisoned. And it is not necessary that the imputation be against the judge. Where an attorney in his argument to the jury insinuated that it was prejudiced he was found guilty of direct contempt and forthwith punished accordingly. [5] And so where the offensive language was used of opposing counsel. [6] As we have seen, the affidavit before us maligns nearly every official of this court and members of the bar as well.

An attorney who wrote to a judge that a ruling he had made was "directly contrary to every principle of law governing injunctions, and everybody knows it" was adjudged guilty of direct contempt and summarily punished. [7]

In one of the cases [8] above cited the contemnor sought (tho unsuccessfully) to excuse his misconduct on the ground that it was the result of surprise and excitement. But no such excuse is possible here. The offending affidavit was evidently prepared some days in advance. Indeed, a similar one had been presented to the Commissioner upon the preliminary hearing. The filing and reading of it were, therefore, planned ahead, and the acts of contempt were caused by no sudden provocation but were deliberate and premeditated as well as direct.

It is well settled that direct contempts may and should be punished summarily. It is not necessary that

1. Lamberson v. Super. Ct., 151 Cal. 458, 91 Pac. 100.
2. Lamberson v. Super. Ct., 151 Cal. 458, 91 Pac. 100; *Ex parte* Lapique, 26 Cal. App 258, 146 Pac. 690; McCormick v. Sheridan, 20 Pac. (Cal.) 24; In re Woolley, 11 Bush. (Ky.), 98; Hughes v. People, 5 Colo. 436.
3. *In re* Jones, 103 Cal. 397, 37 Pac. 385; Hughes v People. 5 Colo. 436; Harrison v. State, 35 Ark. 458,
4. *In re* Terry, 36 Fed. 419, affirmed 128 U. S. 289, 32 L. ed. 405.
5. *In re* Maury, 205 Fed. 626.
6. People v Brown, 17 Colo. 431; 30 Pac. 338.
7. *In re* Pryor, 18 Kan. 72, 26 Am. Rep. 747. Cf. *In re* Chadwick, 190 Mich. 588, 67 N. W. 1071.
8. *In re* Terry, 128 U. S. 289, 32 L. ed., 405, affirming 36 Fed. 419

Aug. 21, 1922, Cause No. 1606, Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.; on the merits; testimony of Ivanoff taken; on motion for leave to intervene.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1842, Dodge & Seymour, Ltd. v. Porter; on marshal's return; order to show cause; submitted.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1779, Dodge & Seymour, Ltd. v. Janes, Receiver; on demurrer; submitted.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1663, Giesel & Co. v. Reid's Ltd.; on motion to assign for hearing.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1578, Martin & Co. v. Andrews & George; on the merits; testimony of witness Martin; submitted.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1498, In re Grace L. Coppock's Will; on motion to confirm order of probate.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1703, U. S. v. Moore; trial continued; witnesses Smith, Tegetmeier, Chu Chao Loo, Paul, Mrs. Swinehart and Dr. Friedlander, heard for the defense.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1703, U. S. v. Moore; trial concluded; testimony of Sheldon, Schneider, defendant and of Mr. and Mrs. Swinehart heard; submitted.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1703, U. S. v. Moore; acquittal.

*(Before the Commissioner)*

Aug. 15, 1922, Cause No. 1820, U. S. v. Clayton; plea of guilty.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1769, Chu Ven Ding v. de Tagle et al.; testimony taken of plaintiff and Haskell.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1811, The Fearon, Daniel Co. v. Hannigs; testimony taken of Upson, Taun and defendant.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1851, U. S. v. Scanlon; ple of guilty.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1854, U. S. v. Smith; testimony taken of Kay and Smith.

*Judgments and Orders:*

Aug. 16, 1922, Cause No. 1845, U. S. v. Lampman; order to furnish bond.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1846, U. S. v. Sully; order to furnish bond.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1841, In re T. K. Liu's application for admission to the Bar; applicant admitted.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1847, U. S. v. Boyd; continued to August 18.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1695, U. S. v. Boyd; order of dismissal.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1365, Dolan v. Dolan; decree.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1437, Coddington & Lamb v. Getz Bros. & Co.; dismissal.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1847, U. S. v. Boyd; continued to Aug. 28.
,, 18, ,, Consular Court Estate, Harris Palmer Jones; conditional order authorizing close of administration.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1731, U. S. v. Bowe; order overruling motion to dismiss.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 699, In re John A. Bell's Will; passed to August 28.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 753, In re Amy Bell's Will; passed to August 28.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1703, U. S. v. Moore; continued to August 22.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1606, Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.; continued to August 28.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1578, Martin & Co. v. Andrews & George; judgment.


**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA**

| | |
|---|---|
| In re Last Will and Testament of | Cause No. 1822 |
| LEONIDAS WILLIAM PIERCE, | Estate No. 440 |
| Deceased. | NOTICE |

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before February 24, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) Nellie A. Pierce,
Executrix,
c/o Central China Mission,
Yangchow, China.

Shanghai, China.
August 24, 1922.

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA**

| | |
|---|---|
| In re Estate of | Cause No. 1832 |
| GERTRUDE FRANCES MISSEMER, | Estate No. 442 |
| Deceased. | NOTICE |

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before February 24, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Geo. W. Missemer,
Administrator,
8, Ford Lane,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.
August 24, 1922.


a formal complaint be filed and evidence taken. As stated by Blackstone [9] in a passage quoted by the Federal Supreme Court: [10]

> "If the contempt be committed in the face of the Court, the offender may be instantly apprehended and imprisoned, at the discretion of the judges, without any further proof or examination."

Part of this language has been carried into the Federal Judicial Code which provides that

> "*any court of the United States*[11] shall have power to punish by fine or imprisonment, *at the discretion of the Court*, contempts of their authority." [12]

It is true that the Act establishing this Court provides that its procedure

> "shall be in accordance so far as practicable with the existing procedure prescribed for consular courts in China in accordance with the Revised Statutes." [13]

But the Revised Statutes prescribe no procedure for consular courts nor any other as regards the subject of contempt. In cases like this the courts have exercised this discretion with firmness and with full recognition of their responsibility. Even in cases where the offense was less serious, sentences of six

9. Commentaries, IV. 286.*
10. *In re* Terry. 128 U. S. 289, 32 L. ed. 410. See also *in re* Maury, 205 Fed. 626; Hughes v. People, 5 Colo. 436, 425; Brown v. U. S. 196 Fed. 351; Harrison v. State, 35 Ark. 458.
11. Sec. 267.
12. Sec. 268.
13. Act of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Statutes at Large, Sess. 1, ch. 3934 sec. 5.

*(By the Commissioner)*

Aug. 16, 1922, Cause No. 1820, U. S. v. Clayton; jail sentence conditional.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1769, Chu Von Ding v. de Tagle, et al; judgment.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1792, Moore v. Far East Trading Co.; judgment for defendant.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1798, Shanghai Trust Co. v. Hexamer; dismissal.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1851, U. S. v. Scanlon; dismissed with caution.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1854, U. S. v. Smith; bound over to higher court.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1816, Ho Yuen Tung & Co. v. Standard Products Company, Inc; judgment for defendant.

*Assignments for Hearing:*

August 25, 1922, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1663, Giesel & Co. v. Reid's Ltd., Inc.

,, 28, ,, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1847, U. S. v. Boyd.

,, 28 ,, 3:00 p.m. Cause No. 699, In re John A. Bell's Will.

,, 28, ,, 3:00 p.m. Cause No. 753, In re Amy Bell's Will.

,, 28, ,, 3:00 p.m. Cause No. 1606, Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.

September 5, ,, 9:30 a.m. Cause No 1803, Stotler v. Anderson, Meyer & Co.

*Miscellaneous Filings:*

Aug. 15, 1922, Cause No. 1333, Chinese Maritime Customs v. American-Oriental Banking Corporation; notice.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1845, U. S. v. Lampman; marshal's return of warrant.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1846, U. S. v Sully; marshal's return of warrant.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1847, U. S v. Boyd; information; affidavit.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1848, Koo Star v R. S. Boyd & Co and P. F. Pomeroy; complaint; summons issued.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1849, Johnson v. Crane; complaint; summons issued.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1822, In re Leonidas W. Pierce's will; petition; will; depositions;

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1437, Coddington & Lamb v. Getz Bros. & Co; consent to discontinue.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1606, Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Insurance Company et al.; motion to intervene.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1731, U. S. v. Boyd; defendant's reply brief.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1850, U. S. v. Shoop; complaint.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1851, U. S. v. Scanlon; complaint.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1792, Moore v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; notice of appeal.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1842, Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd. v. Porter; alternative writ of mandamus.

months were imposed; *e. g.* in one [14] where the insults were far less numerous and in others [15] where the contempt was not committed in the court's presence at all. Following these precedents we cannot think that anything less would be adequate as the case now stands and with no attempt by respondent to purge himself from the contempt.

WHEREAS on this 28th day of July, 1921, in open court and in the presence of the Judge thereof, during the session of said court, the said William S. Fleming did file and read in the presence of the Court a false, insulting, scandalous and contemptuous affidavit;

AND WHEREAS the said William S. Fleming thereby was and is guilty of contempt of this Court by gross misbehavior in its presence;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is considered and adjudged that, by reason of the acts and statements aforesaid, the said William S. Fleming was and is guilty of direct contempt of this Court and that he be punished for said contempt by imprisonment for six months in the Prison for American Convicts at Shanghai, China, unless and until, before the expiration thereof, he be transferred to some other lawful place of confinement.

14. *In re* Terry, 36 Fed. 419.

15. *In re* Kelly, 35 Philippine, 944; Cartwright's Case, 114 Mass. 230.

---

Aug. 18, 1922, Cause No. 1852, Ping Kee v Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.; petition; summons issued.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co,; answer.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1116, Tobacco Products Corporation v. U. S. Siberian Co.; notice of substitution.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1853, Li Heng Chin v. Wagman; complaint.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1559, In re Joseph Seymour's will; depositions.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1779, Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. Janes, et al,; demurrer.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1798, Shanghai Trust Co. v. Hexamer; motion to dismiss.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1822, In re Leonidas W. Pierce's will; bond; oath; letter testamentary.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1854, U. S. v. Smith; comp'aint.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1703 U. S. v. Moore; subpoena issued; marshal's return of subpoena.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1848, Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd & Co. Ltd. and P. F. Pomeroy; marshal's return of summons.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co. Inc.; notice of substitution.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1063, L. C. Gillespie & Sons v. Andrews & George; notice of substitution.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1105, A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corporation; notice of substitution.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1840, Zao Pa Chuen v. Sino-American Stock and Produce Exchange, Inc.; intervention.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1663, Giesel & Co. Ltd. et al. v. Reids Ltd. Inc.; notice of substitution; stipulation.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1852, Ping Kee v Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.; marshal's return of summons.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1849, Johnson v. Crane; marshal's return of summons.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1855, Eisler v. Shanghai Taxicab Co.; petition; affidavit.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1832, In re Estate of Gertrude Frances Missemer, deceased; oath and bond of administrator.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 890, In re Estate of John Isadore Sanger, deceased; report; petition.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1573, Tillson v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; agreement.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1574, Tillson v. Quinn and Montgomery Ward & Co.; agreement.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1581, Tillson v. Quinn; agreement.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1826 Lang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; demurrer.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 1856, Yu Fong Steamship Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; complaint; summons issued.

# Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

**Shanghai North to Nanking—Up** (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R. | Local | 3rd & 4th Local | Express R | 3rd & 4th | Local | Fast R. | Local | Fast Local | Local | Local | Night Express R. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North d | | 7 00 | 7.15 | 7.35 | 9.30 | 9 59 | 12 10 | 12 30 | 15 25 | 17 15 | 17 45 | 19 35 | 23 30 |
| Nansiang .. d | | 7 28 | 7 45 | 8 03 | — | 10.31 | 12 41 | 12 58 | 16 01 | 17.47 | 18.15 | 20 05 | 0 02 |
| Soochow .. d | | 8.59 | | 9 41 | 11 14 | 12 53 | | 14 43 | 18 24 | 19 39 | | | 1 39 |
| Wusih .. .. d | 7 00 | 9 59 | | 10 44 | 12 02 | 14 12 | | 15.38 | 19 34 | 20 36 | | | 2 38 |
| Changchow .. d | 8 14 | 10 56 | | 11 41 | 12 49 | 15 28 | | 16 38 | | 21 38 | | | 3 42 |
| Tanyang . d | 9 30 | 11 52 | | | 13 38 | 16.28 | | 17 38 | | | | | — |
| Chinkiang d | 10 31 | 12.49 | | | 14 22 | 17 34 | | 18.33 | | | | | 5 34 |
| Nanking . a | 12 30 | 14 21 | | | 15 43 | 19 35 | | 20 02 | | | | | 7 20 |
| Pukow . d | | | | | 17 05 | | | | | | | | 9 30 |
| Hsuchowfu . d | | | | | 1 16 | T P L | | | | | | T P L | 19.40 |
| Tsinanfu d | | | | | 9 38 | II day | | | | | | II day | 2 6 00 |
| Tientsin Central a | | | | | 18 05 | | | | | | | | 15 25 |
| Do d | | | | | 18 15 | | | | | | | | 16 16 |
| Tientsin East a | | | | | 18.25 | P M L | | | | | | P M L | — |
| Do d | | | | | 18 55 | | | | | | | | — |
| Peking .. a | | | | | 22 06 | | | | | | | | 19.15 |

| STATIONS | Local | Fast Local | Local | Local | Fast R. | 3rd & 4th Local | 3rd & 4th | Fast R. | Local | Local | Express R. | Local | Night Express R. S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peking d. | | | | | | | | | | | 10 15 | | 5 50 |
| Tientsin East a | | | | | | | | | | P M L | 13 35 | P M L | — |
| Do d. | | | | | | | | | | | 14 00 | | — |
| Tientsin Central a | | | | | | | | | | | 14 10 | | 9 14 |
| Do d | | | | | | | | | | | 14 20 | | 10 00 |
| Tsinanfu d | | | | | | | | | | T P L | 22.21 | T P L | 19 43 |
| Hsuchowfu d | | | | | | | | | | II day | 6 31 | II day | 5 28 |
| Pukow a | | | | | | | | | | | 14 30 | | 6.15 |
| Nanking d | | | | | 7.40 | | 8 10 | 11 05 | | | 15 50 | 16 15 | 23.00 |
| Chinkiang d | | | | | 9 20 | | 10 25 | 12 54 | | | 17 29 | 18 27 | 0 52 |
| Tanyang d | | | | | 9 57 | | 11 21 | 13 36 | | | 18 03 | 19 26 | — |
| Changchow d | | | 7 10 | | 10 59 | 12 00 | 12 44 | 14 32 | | | 18 57 | 20 46 | 2.41 |
| Wusih d | | 7.20 | 8.22 | | 11.59 | 13 02 | 14 07 | 15 33 | | | 19 43 | 21 52 | 3.53 |
| Soochow d | | 8 21 | 9 39 | | 12 54 | 14 02 | 15 25 | 16 31 | | | 20.32 | | 4.38 |
| Nansiang d | 8.15 | 10 33 | 11 34 | 13 00 | 14.27 | 16 03 | 17.45 | 18 18 | 18.40 | 20 35 | — | | 6.26 |
| Shanghai North a | 8 42 | 11 00 | 12 05 | 13 30 | 14 55 | 16 30 | 18 20 | 18 45 | 19 13 | 21 05 | 22 00 | | 6 50 |

**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up** (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woosung Forts d | 6.45 | 8 15 | 9 40 | 11.05 | 12 30 | 13.55 | 15 20 | 16 45 | 18 10 | 19 35 | 21 00 | 22 25 | 23.50 | 1 15 |
| Kiangwan d | 7 10 | 8 40 | 10 05 | 11 31 | 12.55 | 14.20 | 15.46 | 17 10 | 18.35 | 20 00 | 21 25 | 22 50 | 0 15 | 1 40 |
| Tientungan d. | 7.16 | 8 46 | 10 11 | 11 37 | 13.01 | 14 26 | 15.52 | 17 16 | 18.41 | 20 06 | 21 31 | 22 56 | 0.21 | 1 46 |
| Shanghai North a | 7 20 | 8 50 | 10 15 | 11 41 | 13 05 | 14.30 | 15 56 | 17.20 | 18 45 | 20 10 | 21 35 | 23 00 | 0 25 | 1 50 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North d | 6.00 | 7 30 | 9 00 | 10 25 | 11 50 | 13.15 | 14.40 | 16.05 | 17 30 | 18.55 | 20 20 | 21.45 | 23.10 | 0.35 |
| Tientungan d | 6.05 | 7 35 | 9 05 | 10.30 | 11 55 | 13.20 | 14.45 | 16.10 | 17 35 | 19 00 | 20.25 | 21 50 | 23.15 | 0 40 |
| Kiangwan d | 6 12 | 7.42 | 9.12 | 10.37 | 12 02 | 13 27 | 14.52 | 16.17 | 17.42 | 19.07 | 20 32 | 21.57 | 23.22 | 0.47 |
| Woosung Forts a | 6 35 | 8.06 | 9.35 | 11.00 | 12 25 | 13.50 | 15.15 | 16 40 | 18 05 | 19 30 | 20 55 | 22 20 | 23.45 | 1 10 |

R Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

# Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

**Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down** (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

| STATIONS | Local | Express R. | 2nd 3rd & 4th | Fast R. | Local | Local | Night Express R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North.....dep. | .. | 8.00 | 9.00 | 13.20 | 15.45 | .. | 19.15 |
| Jessfield.....dep. | .. | 8.15 | 9.16 | 13.36 | 16.05 | .. | 19.32 |
| Slecawei.....dep. | .. | 8.21 | 9.23 | 13.43 | 16.13 | .. | 19.36 |
| L'hwa Junction.....dep. | .. | 8.35 | 9.40 | 14.00 | 16.30 | .. | 19.50 |
| *Shanghai South .....dep.* | .. | *8.05* | *9.05* | *13.35* | *15.47* | *18.00* | *19.20* |
| *Lunghwa Junction .....arr.* | .. | *8.23* | *9.23* | *13.43* | *16.03* | *18.18* | *19 38* |
| Sungkiang.....dep. | .. | 9.14 | 10.50 | 14.46 | 17.42 | .. | 20.29 |
| Kashai.....dep. | .. | 10.01 | 11.57 | 15.43 | 18.47 | .. | 21.16 |
| Kashing.....dep. | 7.25 | 10.31 | 12.40 | 16.16 | ..... | .. | 21.46 |
| Yehsah.....dep. | 8 19 | 11.02 | 13.32 | 16 56 | --- | .. | 22.17 |
| Changan.....dep. | 9.25 | 11.36 | 14.23 | 17.35 | --- | .. | 22.51 |
| Hangchow.....dep. | 11.00 | 12.30 | 16.00 | 18.50 | --- | .. | 23.45 |
| Zahkou.....arr. | 11.25 | 12.45 | 16.30 | 19.10 | -- | .. | 24.00 |

| STATIONS | Local | Local | Express R. | Local | 2nd 3rd & 4th | Fast R. | Local | Night Express R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou .....d. | .. | .. | 7.15 | .. | 8.40 | 13.20 | 15.35 | 18.00 |
| Hangchow.....d. | .. | .. | 7.40 | .. | 9.15 | 13.50 | 16.10 | 18.2" |
| Changan.....d. | .. | .. | 8.29 | .. | 10.45 | 15.00 | 17.45 | 19.14 |
| Yehsah .....d. | .. | . | 9.00 | .. | 11.53 | 15.37 | 18.45 | 19.45 |
| Kashing.....d. | .. | 7.30 | 9.39 | .. | 12.50 | 16.24 | . | 20.24 |
| Kashai .....d. | .. | 8.02 | 10.02 | .. | 13.26 | 16.52 | . | 20 46 |
| Sungkiang .....d. | .. | 9.15 | 10.52 | .. | 14.42 | 17.49 | .. | 21.42 |
| *Lunghwa Junction....d.* | *8.37* | *10.37* | *11 37* | *18 57* | *1'.0'* | *18.43* | .. | *22.28* |
| *Shanghai South .....a.* | *8.55* | *10.55* | *11.55* | *14.16* | *16 25* | *19.00* | . | *22.45* |
| L'hwa Junction....d. | .. | 10.34 | 11.32 | .. | 15.50 | 18.40 | .. | 22.22 |
| Slecawei.....d. | .. | 10.43 | 11.40 | .. | 15.59 | 18.49 | .. | 22.30 |
| Jessfield.....d. | .. | 10.51 | 11.46 | .. | 16.06 | 18.56 | .. | 22.36 |
| Shanghai North....a. | .. | 11.05 | 12.00 | .. | 16.20 | 19.10 | .. | 22.50 |

**Konzenchiao to Zahkou** (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konsenchiao .... dep. | 7.05 | 9.10 | 11.35 | 13.45 | 16.05 | 17.30 | 22.55 |
| Kenshangmun... dep. | 7.20 | 9.25 | 11.50 | 14 06 | 16.20 | 17.45 | 23.10 |
| Hangchow..... dep. | 7.37 | 9.37 | .. | 14.17 | .. | 17.57 | .. |
| Zahkou ..... arr. | 7.55 | 9.55 | .. | 14.35 | .. | 18.15 | .. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou ..... dep. | 8.10 | 10.10 | .. | 15.05 | .. | 18.30 | . |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 8.30 | 10.30 | 12.25 | 15.25 | 16.45 | 18.51 | 23.50 |
| Kenshangmun . dep. | 8.42 | 10 47 | 12.37 | 15.37 | 16.57 | 19.05 | 0.08 |
| Konzenchiao .. arr | 8.55 | 11.00 | 12.50 | 15.50 | 17.10 | 19.51 | 0.15 |

R Restaurant Car